FBIS

DAILY REPORT
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GDR DELEGATE STEGLICH ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE

LD130028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 12 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR favors incorporating the work of the Madrid meeting into a final document which will promote detente, help reduce confrontation -- including military confrontation -- and stimulate peaceful cooperation between states. The GDR spokesman said this today at the Madrid meeting of the 35 states participating in the CSCE conference.

In view of the present international situation this is a task of great importance, for which all participating states bear responsibility. Whoever does not take account of this, at a time which demands greater efforts toward peace, disregards the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act.

Peter Steglich accused the United States and other NATO states of continuing the policy of confrontation into the meeting and of dragging it away from its true tasks. These states brought into the Madrid meeting issues which were relevant neither to its agenda nor its business nor to the Helsinki Final Act. The GDR delegation decisively rejected any debate on Poland. The presumptous statements of the representatives of the United States and other NATO states on the situation in Poland were a crude interference in the internal affairs of this country.

The GDR representative sharply protested the attempts of the United States and other NATO states to use the situation in Poland as a pretext to invent an international crisis and to bring it into the Madrid negotiation in cold war style. This creates extreme danger for the Madrid meeting, for the entire CSCE process and infringes in the grossest way the Helsinki Final Act.

The GDR sees attacks by the United States and other NATO states on Poland and the Soviet Union as a direct infringement of the UN Charter and of the code of principles of the Final Acts.

The peoples of Europe are deeply disturbed by U.S. Government policy, of replacing the policy of detente with one of confrontation, the policy of arms control and disarmament with one of arms build-up. Whoever, like the United States, wishes to station new medium-range weapons in West Europe, whoever speculates about nuclear war in Europe, and after the decision on the production of neutron weapon also starts the production of a new generation of chemical weapons, is shaking the foundations of peace, the GDR delegation spokesman stressed. He adduced numerous examples of the dual morality of the United States and other NATO states, who spout with hypocritical concern about alleged infringement of human rights in Poland but keep silent about the infringement of such right in their countries, who openly support those terrorist regimes so often condemned by the United Nations, such as those in Chile, South Africa and Israel and artifically sustain the murderous regime in El Salvador.

The behavior of the United States and other NATO states is aimed at distracting people from the solution of urgent problems of European security and preventing a resolution on convening a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. This means no less than to sabotage the Madrid meeting, nay more, the main pillars of European stability and cooperation. There is a danger of destroying everything worthwhile brought about with such effort at the time of detente. This, above all, should be maintained and expanded. Those NATO states who want to see confrontation and the blocking of East-West relations, should well aware of the consequences. Detente, security and cooperation are vitally important for all European states.

In the opinion of the GDR delegation, the preconditions for a successful conclusion to the meeting had not improved but they still exist. The draft put forward by the neutral and nonaligned countries is a basis for a substantial and balanced final document. The GDR spokesman pointed out that up to now there has been no success in reaching agreement on the main issue of the Madrid meeting -- the convening of a conference on confidence and security -- building measures and disarmament in Europe. However, for a Europe with a particularly high concentration of forces and arms, concrete measures to reduce military confrontation and for a disarmament are vitally important.

He referred to the statement by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in his New York speech to the diplomatic corps that the GDR is in favor of reaching -- as a result of serious negotiations on the basis of the principle of equality -- and equal security -- agreements on ending the arms race; arms control and on disarmament, which would reduce military confrontation and serve the security interests of all states and peoples.

Ambassador Steglich stressed that the meeting must contribute to solving the most important problem of the present -- the extension of political detente to embrace military detente. The opportunity for a substantial improvement of the international situation should not be cast aside and the expectations of the public disappointed.

The question of the validity of future confidence-building measures, which had been artificially kept open by some Western states at the meeting is solvable, in the opinion of the GDR delegation. It demands an appropriate answer from the NATO states to the USSR initiative.

There is no rational alternative to detente, the GDR spokesman said. Thus it is the duty of all the states taking part to contribute to concrete agreements through reason and realism, agreements which would serve peace and the relaxation of tension. Not confrontation, threats of blackmail could be the substance of what was said in the CSCE and at this meeting, for the socialist countries cannot be blackmailed. The only chance of success lays in reasonable negotiations. As before, the position of the GDR will continue to be characterized by this.

ROMANIAN ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE MEETING

AU122040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Feb (AGERPRES) -- During the February 12 plenary session of the all-European meeting in Madrid, the Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Ion Datcu set forth President Nicolea Ceausescu's consideratations on the special role and importance of the all-European forum. The speaker said:

Socialist Romania considers that the particularly complex and contradictory conditions of the current international life, the mounting tension and mistrust among states should by no means bear negatively on the meeting in Spain's capital. On the contrary, through its results, the Madrid forum is called upon to have positive repercussions on the international political climate, contribute to building confidence along the participating states, to resuming the course towards detente and broad international collaboration.

Next, the Romanian representative highlighted that the progress made during the meeting was a definite gain. In this context, he pointed out that Romania was highly appreciative of the neutral and non-aligned countries' initiative to table a draft final document able to lead to the positive conclusion of the meeting, to constructive and substantial results. As a matter of fact we, the representatives of the 35 participating states, unanimously pledged, before the adjournment of the meeting, to work for the conclusion of the meeting in one month through the adoption of a substantial and balanced final document. The speaker set forth Romania's stand on the events in Poland stating that they were internal affairs of a sovereign state, which sould be settled by the Polish people themselves. It is in the vital interest of all the European states to help the Polish people surmount the difficulties they encounter at present and hence, nothing should be undertaken which could amplify them. Sanctions and pressure of any kind.

The interference in its affairs flagrantly run counter the U.N. Charter, the principles enshrined in the Final Act to which all the 35 participating states subscribed. Nobody has the right, under any pretext, to dictate how and by which means an independent and sovereign state should solve its questions of internal development. The Romanian people, as a sincere friend of the Polish people, wishes it to continue its free socialist development, contribute to the building of security on the continent, to the consolidation of peace in Europe and in the World.

As far as it is concerned, Romania -- the speaker further said -- appeals to all the participating states for the internal situation in Poland not to be internationalized, not to be artificially made a "problem" which can but prejudice detente and peace, led to the aggravation of the international situation, impair the policy of detente.

The task of the Madrid meeting, as it results from the provisions of the Final Act, is that of taking action for the development of relations among the participating states on the basis of the principles jointly agreed upon. Certainly, problems may arise in one country or another but they must be solved in the spirit of mutual advantage. The states must help each other, observing the national independence, non-immixture in internal affairs and the social system in each country. Guaranteeing of quiet in every country, its free development is a factor of particular importance for detente and collaboration in Europe.

Stressing that today there is no other more important question than that of peace and disarmament, that the arms race has got such a scope that it endangers the people's existence, the Romanian representative said that everything should be done for halting the emplacement and development of further missiles in Europe, for eliminating them from this continent and, generally, all nuclear weapons. The complex problems of peace and disarmament can be solved but with the participation of all states, of all the peoples on the continent, outside military blocs and other groupings, and the Madrid meeting just as the others to follow it provide the most adequate democratic framework for the resolution of these problems. The tension existing in the present-day international life must not be an obstacle in our activity. Nobody can assure us that tension will disappear. In these conditions, our duty is to work in concert, to make every effort for maintaining the dialogue, for continuing the negotiations, lest the Madrid meeting should fall a victim of the confidence crisis in international relations.

The Romanian chief delegate highlighted in conclusion that, in the current stage of the proceedings, the attention of all participants should focus on pending issues like the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe and the ensurance of the continuity of the CSCE process.

HUNGARIAN ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD111810 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 11 Feb (MTI) -- In his contribution to the Thursday session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, Ambassador Imre Komives, head of the Hungarian delegation, condemned the imperialist ambitions aimed at upsetting the international balance of power and at gaining military supremacy, and which poison the international atmosphere, increase tension and render talks on arms limitation and disarmament more difficult.

Imre Komives firmly rejected all efforts for intervening into another country's internal affairs and which intended to change the Geneva disarmament talks into the forum of anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda. "The decisive majority of the member states have clearly explained that they wish to safeguard the results achieved so far and to enter into negotiations on the merit by launching new initiatives," stressed the head of the Hungarian delegation. Dealing with the items on the agenda, he stated that the most urging issue was still to avert the danger of a nuclear war. He recalled that the socialist countries submitted a comprehensive proposal in this context in 1979 and it was still valid. The situation is the same with their proposal concerning the ban on the neutron bomb.

Referring to the communique issued on the latest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member countries' foreign ministers, Imre Komives urged to work out the agreement on the ban on the other weapons of mass annihilation as soon as possible. He also held the U.S. plans on the production and deployment of new chemical armament particularly alarming. The Hungarian delegation suggested to set up a government sponsored group of high-ranking experts to discuss the ban on new weapons on mass destruction.

The Hungarian Government holds the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament this June of great importance and wishes to contribute to the work of the session," said Imre Komives.

TIRANA REPORTS 14 FEB PRISTINA DISTURBANCE

AU162145 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] TANJUG reports that a new demonstration occurred in Pristina on the evening of 14 February. Over 3,000 people who were gathered in the sports palace to watch a basketball game between the female teams of 'Universitet' of Pristina and 'Jezica' of Ljubljana shouted slogans against the suppression and persecutions of the great Serbs in Kosovo during and after the game. They also sang patriotic songs. At the beginning of the game, the speaker announced the makeup of the teams in Albanian and then when he attempted to do this in Serbo-Croatian the spectators began to whistle and protest, so that the speaker ceased his announcement.

After the game, students and other citizens joined the spectators who came from the sports palace, marched through the streets and gathered in front of the university dormitories. As TANJUG reported, the demonstrators shouted the slogans "Kosovo Republic," "Unity," "Release our Comrades," "We Want the Status of a Republic Willingly or Unwillingly," "Down With Traitors." Police units were sent to deal with the demonstrators.

In connection with the above demonstration, the League of Communists Committee and the presidium of the SAWP conference of Pristina commune held an urgent meeting yesterday. At this meeting, as TANJUG reports, this demonstration was considered the most serious since the spring demonstrations of last year. On this occasion appeals were made again to destroy the forces which oppose the process of stabilization, behind which stands the savage campaign of harsh persecutions and national discrimination against Albanians in Kosovo. The meeting appealed for more energetic measures to be taken so that an open struggle could be waged, which according to Belgrade's language, means that the process of police persecutions and condemnations should be intensified in Kosovo.

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ON 4-DAY VISIT

Meets Nase

AU121631 Tirana ATA in English 0850 GMT 12 Feb 82

["The Minister of Foreign Affairs Nesti Nase Had Talks With the Iranian Government Delegation" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 12 February (ATA) -- Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs, had talks with the Iranian Government delegation, led by the minister of telecommunications, Morteza Nabavi, yesterday afternoon.

During the talks it was stressed the will of the two sides for the further development of the friendly relations between the P. S. R. of Albania and the Islamic Republic of Iran in different fields and of mutual benefit. Opinions were also exchanged on some international political questions.

The minister of foreign affairs, Nesti Nase, gave a dinner last night in honour of the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by the minister of telecommunications, Morteza Nabavi.

Present at the dinner were the minister of communications, Luan Babameto, the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, the secretary of the General Council Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Perikli Pani, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Javer Malo and other comrades.

During the dinner, which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere, the minister of foreign affairs, Nesti Nase and the minister of telecommunications of Iran, Morteza Nabavi raised toasts for the friendship between the Albanian people and the Iranian people as well as for the continuous strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Carcani Receives Delegation

AU122010 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, this afternoon received the Iranian Government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Minister of Telecommunications Morteza Nabavi. The reception was also attended by Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Lunan Babameto, minister of communications; Periki Pani, director of the General Directorate of Post-Telecommunications; and other comrades. Minister Morteza Nabavi outlined the achievements and the determined struggle of the Iranian people in defending the victories of the revolution against the interference and conspiracies of the imperialist superpowers. Adil Carcani, on his side, expressed to the Iranian guests the sentiments of sincere friendship of the Albanian people and government for the valiant Iranian people, their determined support for the antifeudal and antiimperialist revolution of the Iranian people and in defending the country's freedom and independence. He also expressed the wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples will develop and be further strengthened in the future.

Received by Trade Minister

AU131657 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, this morning received the Iranian Government delegation led by Morteza Nabavi, minister of telecommunications. Opinions were exchanged on the possibilities for developing trade relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Visits Tirana University

AU121628 Tirana ATA in English 0845 GMT 12 Feb 82

["Government Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran Visits the University of Tirana" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 12 Feb (AGA) -- Yesterday, the Iranian Government delegation headed by Minister of Telecommunications Morteza Nabavi paid a visit to the University of Tirana. On this occasion an extensive meeting was held there with the participation of the students and pedagogues of different faculties.

Taking the floor at this warm meeting, the rector of the University of Tirana, Osman Kraja, after expressing the joy of the students and pedagogues for the coming of the friends to the university, wished them the celebration of the third anniversary of the triumph of the Iranian revolution, this memorable event in the history of that people. He acquainted them with the road traversed by our university as an important centre for the training of cadres in all the fields of life.

In his speech the minister of telecommunications, Morteza Nabavi spoke of the struggle of the Iranian people for the triumph of the revolution, the overthrow of the sanguinary regime of the shah, tool of American imperialism, as well as of the determination of the Iranian people for the defence of freedom and independence, the foiling of the intrigues and plots hatched up by the imperialist superpowers against the revolution in Iran.

A colour documentary film was shown for the students and the pedagogues and a photo-exhibition with aspects from the Iranian revolution was opened.

Delegation Departs

AU152004 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Telecommunications Minister Morteza Nabavi concluded its friendly visit and departed from Albania on 15 February. Bidding farewell to the delegation at Rinas Airport were Communications Minister Luan Babameto; Periki Pani, director of the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiz Malile; Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri; and Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. A group of Pioneers presented the guests with flowers.

U.S. USE OF POLAND AT MADRID CSCE CRITICIZED

AU171034 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 17 Feb 82

["Without Sense of Political Realism" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Feb (BTA) -- "In Madrid the United States is trying to impart a character of international crisis to the situation in Poland and to the measures undertaken by the legitimate government in that country against the anarchy, chaos, insecurity and counter-revolution", points out RABOTNICHESKO DELO today.

The party organ states in a signed commentary that imposing this thesis, which has nothing to do with the real state of affairs, on the meeting the United States is trying to internationalize the Polish events and to justify the international interference in the internal affairs of Poland, pursued by Washington and many of its Western allies with unceasing intensity. The newspaper assesses the U.S. attempts at the Madrid forum as a contradiction to the objective of the Madrid forum to be a construction element in the establishment and strengthening of peace, security and development of cooperation in Europe.

The author states that only a healthy, tranquil and strong Poland, an indivisible link of the socialist community, can be a constructive factor in Europe. "And if there is an interference in the Polish affairs, this is the course of the United States and of some of its NATO allies, the whole propaganda, psychological and diplomatic-political campaign of actual support to the destructive forces in the Polish society, a campaign against those who were compelled to take measures for their curbing. This is an approach lacking sense of political realism," stresses the newspaper.

WASHINGTON BLAMED FOR GENEVA TALKS 'IMPASSE'

AU171458 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 17 Feb 82

["Who Are To Blame for the Impasse" -- Petur Zdravrov commentary]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Feb (BTA) -- Under the above heading Petur Zdravkov comments in today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT on the work of the fourth session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva. The author stresses that the alarm over the tone and the content of the American position was caused not only by the attacks against the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic and the insulting hints at the rest of the socialist countries, but also by a number of expressions showing the USA's lack of will to do something more for the progress of the issues standing on the agenda of the committee for years now. "This policy of the Reagan administration is also confirmed by the fact that the director of the USA Agency of Armaments Control and Disarmament made it quite plain in his statement that the United States refuse to talk on the issues of banning tests with nuclear weapons" writes Zdravkov.

The author stresses that a number of NATO countries refused to follow the style of confrontation of the American statement on issues concerning the internal situation in Poland. He adds that the non-aligned countries declared themselves against the attempts of some Western states to start a discussion on questions which have no relation to the work of the committee.

"The delegations of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries recalled that they have submitted proposals for constructive business-like negotiations on a number of issues which continue to met met with a sharp negative reaction by certain Western circles" reads the commentary.

HOFFMANN SUMS UP WFTU CONGRESS TO JOURNALISTS

LD152124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] We have the interview which Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, who is heading the Czechoslovak delegation at the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana, has granted to Czechoslovak journalists accredited in Havana:

[Begin Hoffmann recording] First of all I would like to recall certain basic facts: The congress was attended by delegations from 358 trade union organizations in 138 countries of the world, representing more than 260 million working people, in other words the overwhelming majority of organized workers. The plenary sessions were addressed by 159 speakers in addition to (?speeches) made in the various commissions. All the speeches reflected interest in unity of action, cooperation, and a concerted contribution to solving fundamental issues facing the working people throughout the world. The congress approved extremely significant documents, in the first place a fundamental document on the trade unions and the problems of the eighties; it also amended the social charter to bring it into line with present-day conditions in the capitalist and developing countries; in brief, with present conditions in the world. I can say that the congress not only outlined certain fundamental objectives of the trade union movement for the next few years, it not only contributed to creating the foundations for the future development of broad international cooperation of international groups with different orientations but it most definitely contributed to reinforcing the WFTU's authority in the world.

Like our organizations, so our representatives took an active part throughout the preparatory period prior to the 10th World Trade Union Congress and they were equally active here at the congress in every respect: in the program deliberations, the drafting of documents, in negotiations with various delegations, in the discussion in plenary session when two of our representatives took the floor also in the discussions in the commissions. We realize that in addition to our fundamental duties we intend to be active in the WFTU, but our activities are influenced and stimulated by fact that we are an organization in a country where the WFTU has its headquarters and that our organization has its representatives in all the executive bodies of the WFTU. This gives rise to certain duties and we intend to live up to them.

Moreover, we expect that in all our bilateral negotiations which we will have following the 10th World Trade Union Congress with representatives of other organizations, whether affiliated or not, we will endeavor to achieve concerted action in implementing the conclusions adopted here. And, finally, we feel it our duty once we arrive home from the congress to brief all our members gradually about the conclusions adopted by the congress, about the atmosphere that prevailed here, and to use this in order to reinforce socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, reinforce the awareness of the imperative of international workers' solidarity.

The Cuban people, the Cuban working people, the Cuban trade unionists welcomed the congress participants with open arms; they created the most favorable conditions, and let me say that this will be a congress which its participants will never forget. [end recording]

Remarks on Latin America

AU171803 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 16 February carries on page 7 a 1,500-word interview given by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the CSSR's Central Council of Trade Unions and Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the end of the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana to special correspondents of the Prague dailies RUDE PRAVO and PRACE, and to CTK and Czechoslovak radio and television correspondents.

In the interview, Hoffmann says in part that "many of the congress participants had the opportunity to address the plenary session and the program commissions. This means that those whose views and notions about trade union activity differ from those of the WFTU and its member organizations could also speak." The plenary session was addressed by more than 150 delegates and guests, and "the overwhelmong majority of them manifested a class approach toward the solution of the fundamental problems of the working people of this world and expressed interest in the common struggle of trade unionists for the interests of the working people, for social progress and peace. A few voices which expressed reactionary, antiworker and antisocialist interests remained totally isolated," Hoffmann says.

Asked what significance he attaches to the fact that the congress was held in Cuba, Hoffmann replies, "Extraordinary. The very fact that this congress is the first one held outside Europe, and that it was held in Cuba, convincingly proves two significant facts, above all that the general situation in the world has substantially changed, that it has become possible for a socialist country to come into being in the Caribbean, near the United States -- the bastion of imperialism and of the most ferocious reactionary forces -- a socialist country which received with open arms the representatives of revolutionary, progressive and other trade union organizations from all over the world."

Concluding the interview, Hoffmann says that "the importance of the fact that the congress was held in Cuba in the current period was emphasized by the determined voice of the representative of the working people of the developing countries (particularly of Latin America), who are still being exploited by foreign monopolies, but are determined to rid themselves of foreign domination. It is quite certain that this fact will not fail to have an impact throughout the world: that in Havana delegates from Latin America, as well as from other continents, said a categorical 'no' to all attempts of the United States to subordinate the countries and the people of Latin America to its selfish interests and expressed their solidarity with these fighting peoples.

"Precisely in Havana, the speeches of the delegates of Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, Namibia, the Republic of South Africa, of the trade unions of the Arab and other countries have become a shattering accusation and criticism of American imperialism, of its shameful extortionist policy aimed against the people of the whole world.

"The delegates expressed full solidarity with the Cuban people, condemned the threats and blackmail practiced by the U.S. Government and stressed that they regard the heroic struggle and the course of the Cuban people and their defense of the accomplishments of the revolution to be model which they will emulate," Hoffmann says.

Return Home 17 Feb

LD171340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] A delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement led by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, vice president of the WFTU, returned to Prague from Havana today after attending the 10th World Trade Union Congress. Leading representatives of the WFTU, its president Sandor Gaspar and its general secretary Ibrahim Zakaria, arrived together with the delegation. The delegation was greeted at Ruzyne Airport by Vaclav Bezel, vice chairman of the Central Committee, and other representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

HULA RETURNS FROM JOINT ECONOMIC TALKS IN GDR

17 Feb Return Noted

LD171514 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation which attended the 24th session in Berlin of the CSSR-GDR Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technical Cooperation, returned to Prague today. The delegation was headed by Federal Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula.

Details of Economic Talks

LD172238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The 24th session of the Czechoslovak-GDR Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Berlin today.

The delegations were led by Deputy Premier and member of the CPCZ Presidium Vaclav Hula and GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss. They based their discussion on the negotiations on the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation held last December by the two countries' highest representatives -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The 24th session of the Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation resulted in the signing of important treaties on cooperation and specialization in important branches of the national economy, including microelectronics, farm machinery production, and scientific and medical instruments. Further tasks aimed at increasing the effectiveness of scientific-technological cooperation were also discussed in detail and measures were approved to speed up the application of scientific-technological findings in production. This affects areas of national economy such as processing brown coal, microelectronics, robotization, microbiological findings and issues such as more rational utilization of raw material and energy resources.

At the same time, the joint committee positively assessed the state of implementation of the long-term commercial agreement between the two countries for 1981-85. This year the mutual exchange of goods will exceed R2 billion. Other topics discussed included issues on cooperation in transportation and in chemical industry.

The course and results of the 24th session of the Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR again confirmed that mutual economic cooperation between the two countries brings mutual benefit to the two countries involved.

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS DISAGREE WITH PCI STAND

AU171941 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Feb 82 p 7

[Commentary by Juraj Bydzovsky in the column "Foreign-Political Note": "The Communists Are Raising Their Voices"]

[Text] It has already been said that the stands adopted this January by the Italian Communist Party's [PCI] leaders toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries attest, to say the least, to a loss of common sense. The PCI leadership has deeply delved into the cesspool from which imperialist propaganda traditionally splashes socialism with mire, and is now substantially participating in this "feat."

The initiators of these actions attempt to claim that they are acting on behalf of the entire party, but the reality is daily proving this to be untrue. As is known, the "new platform" of the leadership was opposed by Senator Armando Cossutta as far back as the January session of the PCI Central Committee. The passing days are constantly bringing further and further proof that in many basic and also zonal party organizations a sharp disagreement is being manifested, both with the stances and with the policy pursued by the current PCI leadership.

For instance, by a large majority of votes the party organization in Pontedera rejected the leadership's opinions and backed Armando Cossutta. "In their decisive majority, the comrades are convinced that the great stimulus for renewal and progress, initiated by the Great October revolution, is far from exhausted," this organization wrote in its statement, which simultaneously states that in the Soviet Union socialism has led to immense economic and social advancement and has proved its enormous viability.

The communists of Pontedera stress that the Soviet Union is the main support of progressive movements in the world.

"The leading PCI figures are voicing slogans like 'historical compromise,' 'national alternative' and now also 'the third road,' merely in order to disorient and confuse the membership base," Francescu Guelielmino and Lorenzo Catania, two parliamentary deputies from Sicily, declared in a joint letter. In the Umbrian community of Moiano, in which 300 out of every 1,000 people are PCI members, Maurizio Donati, secretary of the local PCI organization, handed in his resignation. He stated that the leadership's path finally leads to the ranks of social democracy. In several plants in Bologna, Italy's "Red City," the employees adopted resolutions condemning the official line of the party's leadership.

An increasing number of PCI members are voicing their agreement with the words of Armando Cossutta: "Without the ideological, economic, material and moral strength of the Soviet Union, without this guarantee against U.S. imperialism, there would be no hope either for the revolutionaries in developing countries or for the workers' movement in the West."

An increasing number of PCI members are rejecting all and any efforts to maneuver them onto an anti-Soviet platform. Contrary to the current PCI leadership, these comrades are relying on the great traditions of the communist movement in Italy.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING HELD 16-17 FEB

Indra Opening Remarks

LD161334 Prague CTK in English 1159 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 16 Feb (CTK) -- "The whole world can see that the aggressive course of imperialism led by the policy of the Reagan administration poses the most serious threat to mankind since 1945," chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, Alois Indra said here Tuesday.

Opening a two-day meeting of chairmen of the Inter-Parliamentary Union national groups from socialist states, Alois Indra stressed that "the most aggressive imperialist circles seek, on class and ideological grounds and with regard to the crisis in their own society, to liquidate the results achieved thanks to the coal-oriented policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in detente in the course of the 1970's."

Alois Indra recalled that the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly unequivocally supported the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. calling on parliaments and nations of the world to take effective steps against the hazardous war policy, for the limitation of the arms race and for disarmament on the basis of negotiations.

The two-day session is attended by delegates from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the G.D.R., Hungary, People's Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Indra Hosts 'Friendly' Meeting

LD172154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly organized a friendly meeting in Prague today in honor of the delegations of national groups of the Interparliamentary Union from socialist countries. The meeting was also attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and other representatives of our political and public life.

Husak Holds Meeting

LD172132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Today at Prague Castle Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received the chairmen of the socialist countries' national groups of the Interparliamentary Union who have been attending a consultative meeting in Prague. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, was present at the reception.

Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, briefed Gustav Husak on the results of the 2 day consultations. He stressed that the consultations had helped to widen cooperation between Interparliamentary Union national groups from socialist countries.

Gustav Husak spoke of the important role that parliaments and their members plan in efforts to strengthen peace, to reduce international tension and achieve disarmament, and to deepen an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation and friendship between nations. He underlined the importance of consultative meetings of parliamentary groups from socialist countries which constitute a suitable forum for exchanging experience gained in parliamentary work and for intensifying efforts aimed at developing international relations and strengthening world security.

Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that socialist countries will contribute to the nations' struggle for the preservation of peace and for disarmament at the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union to be held in Lagos.

CPCZ'S LENART RECEIVES NEW BULGARIAN ENVOY

LD161204 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2020 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Petr Danailov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia, in connection with his assuming his office in the country. The Bulgarian ambassador also made his inaugural calls on Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, and Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

EUROPEAN CATHOLICS' CONFERENCE VIEWS ISSUES

AU162104 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Against the Threat of a Nuclear War"]

[Text] Prague, 11 Feb (CTK) -- This Thursday, the 2-day deliberations of the delegations of the Berlin Conference of Catholics in the European countries, led by Otto Hartmuth Fuchs, and the Christian Peace Conference, led by Bishop Karoly Toth, were concluded in Prague.

The participants in the deliberations called the militarist policy of the Reagan administration -- which leads to a new and irresponsible escalation of the arms race and the disruption of trust and cooperation, and which causes an even greater impoverishment of the people in developing countries -- a policy contradicting the principles of Christian ethics.

The two delegations also expressed their solidarity with the people of El Salvador and positively appraised the commitment of Latin American Christians in the fight for justice and their people's independence.

In connection with the recent developments at the Madrid meeting, the participants in the deliberations stated their opposition to attempts to abuse the meeting, or even at breaking it off or adjourning it, and thus hampering the hopeful process aimed at easing tension, at disarmament, and at restoring trust and cooperation among the states.

During the deliberations, the decision was made to actively contribute to the preparations and the proceedings of the world all-religious conference against the threat of a nuclear war, which will be held on the initiative of the patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, Pimen, this May in Moscow.

The participants in the deliberations were received on Thursday by Karel Hruza, head of the Secretariat for Church Matters attached to the office of the CSSR Government Presidium. K. Hruza assured the participants in the deliberations of the support for their noble endeavors to achieve peace among the peoples.

STROUGAL GREETS KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPART CHAN SI

LD121858 Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 12 Feb (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to his Kampuchean counterpart Chan Si on his election to post.

LENART ATTENDS MEETING AT NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

LD172246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] An aktiv of employees of the enterprise, of the middle level group of Soviet experts and of other organizations which take part in everyday and in general overhauls was held at the nuclear powerstation in Jaslovske Bohunice.

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received at the aktiv a dual socialist pledge providing for a lessening of both the duration and the seriousness of repairs of individual technical parts of the two blocks of the power station this year. By significantly shortening the duration of repairs the workers aim at increasing the production of electric current by 310 million kwh, production plan. Josef Lenart highly assessed the initiative of the participants in the dual socialist pledge in an area of great importance to our economy.

JAKES RECEIVES SCIENCE COUNCIL DELEGATES

LD121510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Today in Prague Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received representatives of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society and its Czech and Slovak councils, headed by the chairman of the Central Council, Frantisek Valenta. The guests briefed him about the activities of the society in the precongress period. The participants in the meeting appraised the past work and dealt with possibilities of raising the contribution of the Scientific and Technical Society to implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. They centered in particular on participating in introducing the findings of science and technology in production, rationalization measures, and implementing the program on (?saving) metals, energy and production materials, the speedy innovation of products, and the application of electronics robots.

They stressed the need for direct support of the activities of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society by leading economic workers, party bodies and organizations.

RUDE PRAVO ELABORATES ON REMUNERATIONS POLICY

AU171820 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Good Remuneration for Good Work"]

[Excerpts] Today we need an initiative characterized by the working people's interest in creating and fulfilling counterplans, in creating and consistently implementing rationalization programs which lead to savings of fuel, energy and raw materials -- one characterized by a deep interest in everything that enhances efficiency and both the effectiveness of our economy and the productivity of social work, in everything that contributes toward the transition of our national economy onto the path of intensive development. If initiative is to have a purpose and a certain value, it must be directed toward specific, and above all decisive, tasks; it must have a clear-cut direction and goal. Such real initiative lies miles away from competition for the largest number of pledges or competing collectives, regardless of their contribution and of the initiative really shown from below. Such malfeasances have been condemned by the party bodies time and again; and it is a good thing that the trade unions are fighting formalism and bureaucracy wherever they still appear.

Undoubtedly, initiative is thriving wherever its results are justly appreciated according to the socialist principle -- that is, according to the quantity, quality and social significance of work. However, initiative can scarcely thrive where remunerations show a leveling down, where identical wages are paid for different work, and he who works well sees the same results as he who works badly, or too little. It would seem that such egalitarianism can be easily eliminated. Nevertheless, the differentiation in remunerations is progressing only slowly.

Neither the 16th congress directive nor the Set of Measures have the miraculous power to work automatically. They must be implemented in practice by people responsible for management and organization, by people whose responsibility for the fulfillment of congress conclusions follows from their party membership and their functions. The demand for order in remunerations, for an emphatic differentiation between good and bad work, between responsibility and irresponsibility, between initiative and difference, ability and inability -- this is not only an economic, but also a political demand and task.

One of the things binding the hands of certain executives is the fear of conflicts which could emerge if people delivering bad or poor work would earn less and express their dissatisfaction. But it is impossible to continue avoiding such a conflict for long, both in the interests of those working well and honestly, and in the interests of creating more intensively the resources so direly needed by the society for realizing its social policy -- one also serving the people delivering poor work.

In the minds of certain people there are anchored incorrect or distorted opinions. But this does not mean that we may ignore them, overlook them, or fail to fight them forever. These opinions include "theories" on egalitarianism, on identical stomachs and on socialism's "duty" to take the same care of everybody. The "social" approach to remuneration is quite wrong, because it turns the socialist principle of remuneration upside down. It is incorrect to consider wages a form of social security. Why are they being so identified? Above all, because, in the minds of certain people, there are distorted ideas of socialist equality, of rights, and of social certainties. Our Marxist, scientific understanding of these matters says that the actual equality of people lies in the fact that the society enables them, by its social conditions, to assert the wealth of their individual energies, their abilities for creative enthusiasm and selflessness for the benefit of the whole. Naturally, this goal had to be preceded by the elimination of, above all, the class antagonisms in the people's positions.

The socialist system is gradually eliminating social inequality, guaranteeing for everybody the right to work, and devoting considerable means for ensuring the basic needs of life for every citizen. Surely this is one of the greatest qualities of our social system.

Already the 15th CPCZ Central Committee plenum in March 1980 pointed out that it is neither an easy nor a short-term matter to overcome egalitarianism. Apart from other things, it demands the improvement of the wage policy and strict adherence to its correct realization in practice. Likewise, it demands persistent political-educational work; and we must not lose sight of this. Simply, people in every workplace must grasp that it is only just and socialist to remunerate according to the quantity, quality and social contribution of work, and, on the other hand, that egalitarianism is the foundation of actual inequality and injustice and consequently immobilizes working initiative and selflessness, and has nothing in common with socialism.

We have a sufficient number of examples from various workplaces that order was, and is being energetically restored not only in working norms, but also in setting objectives and justified criteria for appraising work in all sectors; that effectiveness is being raised; and that emphatic progress has been achieved in the differentiation of wages, meaning that remunerations are based on real merit. The experience of these workplaces shows that they are coping with the planned tasks better than heretofore. They confirm that this kind of approach -- even if at the beginning it meant a lot of discussions and conflicts -- in the end was accepted with gratitude by the majority of honest working people.

POLEDNIK VIEWS SOCIALISM IN WORLD MARXIST REVIEW

LD172134 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 17 Feb (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak experience shows that socialist democracy has become an organic part of social life, a pre-requisite and political form of solving important economic, social and cultural tasks, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrick Polednik wrote in the latest issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal.

In his article entitled "Efficiency of the Institutions of Socialist Democracy," Jindrich Polednik explained the present structure of Czechoslovakia's political system, in which representative bodies guaranteeing the working people's participation in the execution of state power have the key place. This is clearly confirmed by the social composition of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, the Czech and Slovak National Councils, and National Committees in regions, districts, towns and villages in which representatives of the working class and cooperative farmers hold the decisive majority of seats. Of the 197, 169 [figure as received] deputies elected to representative bodies last year, 42.9 per cent are workers, 17.0 per cent cooperative farmers, and 22.5 per cent members of the intelligentsia, Jindrich Polednik said and added: Not a single capitalist state, as an instrument in the hands of exploiting classes can be compared with a socialist state in terms of the firmness of the social structure.

Higher efficiency of the work of all sections is at this time the main task in the development of socialist democracy in Czechoslovakia, Jindrich Polednik continued. This is the more essential as we have to work in a complicated situation, when tension in international relations has grown due to imperialism, and ideological and political attacks against socialism are sharpening.

Socialist democracy is being developed and improved under the leadership of the Communist Party. The activity of the masses and their creative role in the development of society are on the rise. In this rests the effectiveness of democracy impossible in any other system. The principle -- the quality of the party determined the quality of society -- applies also to the development of democracy. Every past breach of the norms of intra-party life was reflected in breach of democratic principles in the life of the state and the whole society. The Czechoslovak experience confirms that improvement of intra-party democracy is an essential prerequisite for the preservation and deepening of socialist democracy, Jindrich Polednik stressed.

IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES GUENTHER KLEIBER

LD172052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Feb (ADN) -- The chairman of the Revolution Command Council, president of the Republic of Iraq and general secretary of the Regional Executive of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Saddam Husayn, on Wednesday received Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, for a friendly conversation. Guenther Kleiber, who is leading a government delegation to the seventh meeting of the GDR-Republic of Iraq standing committee, handed over a message from Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and conveyed personal greetings from him to the Iraqi head of state, which Saddam Husayn reciprocated with equal warmth. During their talks both men expressed their satisfaction at the high level of GDR-Iraqi relations and the progress made in various fields. Both sides stessed that there are fresh opportunities for economic cooperation for the benefit of both peoples.

Guenther Kleiber discussed with Saddam Husayn the dangers posed by the imperialist confrontation policy to peace and security in Europe and other parts of the world. Guenther Kleiber referred to the concurrence of both states on major international issues and expressed the GDR's determination to rebuff, in concert with all anti-imperialist forces, the imperialist policy of threats and interference in internal affairs, which is directed against the sovereignty and independence of states. Dealing with the Middle East situation, both men sharply condemned the close complicity of the United States with Israel's Zionist rulers, which keeps encouraging Israel to launch fresh operations in violation of international law. A comprehnsive and just Middle East settlement whould primarily provide for ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to form an independent states.

Guenther Kleiber praised the great efforts undertaken by Iraq to strengthen the unity of the Nonaligned Movement. He expressed the hope that it may soon be possible to resolve the tragic conflict between Irag and Iran peacefully and thus to make a major contribution to the security and stability in the region. Saddam Husayn praised the successful political and economic development of the GDR and its consistent stand for peace and disarmament. He spoke of the great efforts made by Iraq to implement the major tasks of its new five-year plan.

On the same day Guenther Kleiber met the first deputy prime minister of Iraq and member of the Revolution Command Council, Taha Yasin Ramadin. They discussed basic questions of economic relations between the GDR and Iraq as well as international affairs. Guenther Kleiber also had talks with members of the Revolution Command Council; Sa'dun Ghaydan, deputy prime minister and minister of transport and communications; Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade; and Tahir at-Tawfiq, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, 'Amir Mahdi Salih, the acting minister of planning, Thamir Razuqi; minister of health, doctor Riyad Ibrahim Husayn; and the minister of public works and housing, Muhammad Fadil.

VISIT BY IRANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER JASEMI REPORTED

Arrival 12 Feb

LD121450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb (ADN) -- A delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran, headed by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abdollah Jasemi, arrived on a visit to the GDR this afternoon in connection with the third anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

Talks, Banquet With Mittag

LD130440 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2006 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council, on Friday in Berlin received 'Abdollah Jasemi, deputy prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for an exchange of opinions. 'Abdollah Jasemi arrived today as the head of an Iranian delegation to the GDR. In the evening Guenter Mittag gave a banquet in honor of the delegation. In the toasts Guenter Mittag and 'Abdollah Jasemi stressed the interest of both states in the development of mutually useful relations and fruitful cooperation. Guenter Mittag congratulated the Iranian guests on the third anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

Meeting With Honecker

LD151540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Monday 'Abdollah Jasemi, deputy prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to accept a message from Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iranian guest conveyed cordial greetings from the Iranian head of state which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. 'Abdollah Jasemi reported about the results of the Iranian revolution since the overthrow of the shah's regime which was linked to imperialism.

During the friendly meeting an exchange of views on the international situation and topical foreign policy questions of the two countries took place. The two sides affirmed the need to repel through positive actions the peace-endangering policy of confrontation by the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially the United States, and to work jointly for the preservation of independence and sovereignty of states threatened by the imperialist policy of interference. They affirmed their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO and condemned Israel's policy of aggression toward the Arab peoples.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the fundamental concern of the GDR's peace policy was to work for the safeguarding of peace, security and good neighborliness between the states, and the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means. The GDR, Erich Honecker said, was in accordance with the principles of socialist foreign policy, guided by strict observance of sovereignty, equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. The two sides underlined their will to extend mutually beneficial cooperation between the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Present at the talk were Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR; and Seyed Ebrashim Derazgisu, temporary charge of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the GDR.

Fischer Meeting, Departure

LD161722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR minister of foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, met 'Abdollah Jasemi, deputy prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for a friendly discussion on Tuesday. During the exchange of views, it was stated with satisfaction that bilateral relations are based on the principles of respect for sovereignty, noninterference and mutual benefit. Oskar Fischer and the Iranian guest stressed their countries' interest in expanding bilateral relations on this tested basis. As regards international problems, they concurred that the threats to world peace emanating from imperialism's policy of confrontation must be resolutely countered. During the morning, a press conference took place during which the head of the Iranian delegation answered questions on developments in the Islamic Republic of Iran, on international problems and his impressions from his visit to the GDR. The delegation left the GDR the same day.

HONECKER CONGRATULATIONS TO MARCHAIS REPORTED

LD071754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has sent a message of congratulations to Georges Marchais on his reelection as PCF general secretary. It says: "On behalf of the SED Central Committee and in my own name I would like to congratulate you warmly on your election as PCF general secretary. We wish you much success, good health and vigor on your responsible duties."

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER HULA HOLDS BERLIN TALKS

Meeting With Krolikowski

LD171526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 17 Feb (ADN) -- Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and deputy premier of the CSSR Government, have discussed the deepening of economic relations between the GDR and the CSSR. They met for a friendly talk today on the occasion of the 24th meeting of the GDR-CSSR joint economic committee in Berlin. Their talk centered on briefing one another on the successful realization of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress. Facing both countries was the task of translating rapidly and efficiently -- with even greater effectiveness -- new scientific-technical knowledge to strengthen the performance and export capacity of both countries' national economies, and to promote this development by means of long-term and planned cooperation.

Taking part in the meeting, which was held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, was Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Talks End, Communique Issued

LD171824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 17 Feb (ADN) -- Economic relations between the GDR and the CSSR are developing successfully and dynamically. This was stated by both sides at an intergovernmental economic committee meeting which ended in Berlin today. The 3-day meeting was chaired by GDR and CSSR Deputy Premiers Gerhard Weiss and Vaclav Hula. A communique reads that during the preparations for the meeting, bilateral specialization and collaboration contracts were signed concerning microelectronics, agricultural machinery construction, scientific instrument construction and medical engineering. The committee decided on measures for more rapidly applying new scientific and technical knowledge in industry, especially in the fields of lignite mining and processing, microelectronics and robotics, microbiology and in the more economic use of raw materials and energy sources.

TALKS ON SOVIET GAS SUPPLIES TO W. BERLIN NOTED

AU171315 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The first phase of negotiations between delegations of the USSR, the GDR and Ruhrgas AG in the FRG and the West Berlin Gasag on securing the transport of Soviet natural gas through GDR territory to West Berlin was ended on Friday.

In accordance with last year's agreement of 20 November in Essen, West Berlin will get 750 million cubic meters of natural gas per year for 25 years beginning with 1984. The talks took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere and formed the prerequisites for a successful conclusion.

W. BERLIN RESIDENT SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS AS SPY

LD171844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 17 Feb (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced (West) Berlin resident Karl Rechenberg to 15 years imprisonment, under Section 98 of the GDR Criminal Code, for his long-term espionage for an FRG intelligence service. The trial reconfirms the special danger posed by these practices, countrary to international law, and the subversive actions of FRG intelligence services in the service of NATO and its aggressive plans, and the continuing misuse of (West) Berlin as an intelligence service base.

Since 1969, Rechenberg was a paid and trained agent of an FRG intelligence service branch established in (West) Berlin. Under the guise of an employee of an FRG federal authority in (West) Berlin, he carried out, by order, systematic espionage trips to the GDR, deliberately misusing the GDR's generous travel and visiting facilities.

He busily spied on facilities and installations and supplied his spy masters with political, economic and military intelligence to the detriment of GDR interests -- intelligence designed to prepare further subversive acts and to step up psychological warfare. He actively reconnoitred the security and clearance system at GDR border crossing points and unscrupulously spied on GDR citizens he knew and in whom the FRG intelligence service was interested.

The spy was listed in the records of the West Berlin branch of the FRG intelligence service under the code name 'Haug.' He had over 150 meetings with full-time intelligence service officials concerned with intelligence training, briefing, and passing on information. The Opel Ascona car bearing the registration number B-UL 136, which was used for the organized crimes has been impounded.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED AS LAMPL GANG 'AGENT'

AU171421 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 12 February the Schwerin Bezirk court sentenced FRG citizen Peter Hermann, agent of the secret-service controlled criminal Lampl gang, to 10 years imprisonment for crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code pertaining to the abuse of the Transit Agreement. The car used for the crimes -- a "VW Porsche" with license plate SED-DW 287, which had been specially prepared -- was impounded. Hermann, who has previous convictions for falsifying documents and is a reserve noncommissioned officer of the Bundeswehr, was a personal confidant of the gang head Julius Lampl and was instructed by him to carry out subversive crimes against the GDR. In accordance with his orders he misused the GDR transit routes, abused the regulations of tourist traffic to the Leipzig Fair and also misused the territories of the CSSR and the Republic of Austria. As a close accomplice of the professional criminal Lampl, Hermann was familiar with the details of the working methods and criminal plans of the gang. Working together with an agent in West Berlin who was also acting as a drug dealer and with Juergen Thoss from Erlange (FRG), the agency head of the gang, Hermann participated in organizing severe crimes against the GDR and in preparing a large-scale provocative crime against the Transit Agreement, in which the regulations dealing with the transport of customs-sealed goods were to be grossly abused. In the judicial trial it was stated that in this crime Lampl closely cooperated with the editor's office of the Springer concern BILD-ZEITUNG in Hamburg and used an FRG press card. In taking evidence it was again confirmed that gang leader Lampl systematically keeps in contact with secret services in the Munich area. Together with gang member Heinz-Werner Kraemer, Lampl also organizes the smuggling of drugs between the Netherlands and the FRG.

CUBAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 17 FEB

LD171846 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 17 Feb (MTI) -- Jose Ramon Fernandez, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Cuban Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday. He is to have talks with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the committee, on current issues of the two countries' economic cooperation. The 11th session of the Hungarian-Cuban Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee is to be held during his staying here.

MEHES INTERVIEWED ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

LD121840 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 12 Feb (MTI) -- The modernization of the Hungarian industrial management as well as the establishment of a unified industrial management were necessary and reasonable measures, and were proved by the experience of the one-year activity of the Ministry of Industry, said Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Political Committee and minister of industry, in an interview given to MTI. The minister pointed out the amalgamation of the Ministries of Metallurgy and Engineering and the Light and Heavy Industries into a unified organization, as well as the establishment of the ministry of the whole economic management.

"In the process of forming the industry's structure by unified principles, we are directed by the idea that enterprises should contribute to a greater extent to the restoration of the national economy's balance and the production of the national incomes," said the minister. The continuous improvement of the Hungarian industry's cost-efficiency also constituted an important aim.

The elaboration of a long-term industrial policy is under way in the Ministry of Industry. Several hundreds of experts are working on the long-term development programmes of the 13 branches of the Hungarian industry. These programmes include, among other things, the central development plans of the pharmaceutical industry, the production of plant protectives and electronics components as well as computer technology. The energy economy programme elaborated for rationalizing energy consumption resulted in that Hungary's energy consumption did not grow last year.

Speaking about the cooperation of big and developing small enterprises, the minister pointed out that small enterprises could not take over the functions of big enterprises which play a basic role in socialist economy, but they properly complete them. The Ministry of Industry encourages the establishment of new small production units which promote the development of small-scale production and additional industrial activities.

Speaking about the share of the Hungarian economy in the international division of labour and about the development of our cooperation relations with the CMEA countries, the minister of industry said: "We have to further develop the time-honoured relations, much as in engineering, the production of road vehicles, agricultural machinery, tools, automatic components and food machinery. We intend to promote cooperation in medicine, petrochemical, synthetic fibre and agrochemical manufacture. We are to further develop our cooperation in energy deliveries and under the alumina-aluminium agreement.

"The Hungarian industry is interested to develop those production cooperation projects, particularly with the CMEA countries, which require less raw material and energy and great intellectual work and live labor. Programmes of computer technology and electronics set good examples for this which can be promoted by the Hungarian industry by delivering up-to-date products that meet demands," said Lajos Mehes.

TOUGHENING OF MARTIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTED

Thousands Checked Last 2 Days

LD171446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Recently, throughout the country, a 2-day joint action by the Citizens' Militia Volunteer Reserve [ORMO] and the Citizens' Militia was carried out under the code-name "Spokoj" [Calm]. Several tens of thousands of ORMO men and militiamen during the evening and night hours checked railway and bus stations, other means of transport, and also homes of law-breakers. Observance of the restrictions on travel and presence in the streets was checked during the time the curfew was in force. Interest was taken in the degree of protection buildings have against break-ins.

More than 51,000 stores and warehouses, 60,000 vehicles, and 3,500 homes were checked. On the basis of what the patrols found, the degree of observing the martial law regulations is not all that good. In only 48 hours, 145,000 persons breeched the restrictions in force. Out of this number, 99,000 persons were given a document check and a warning. Instructions were given to 29,000 and 3,500 were stopped and taken to Citizens' Militia stations; there were 7,000 fines issued, totaling almost Z2.3 million, and 4,000 persons were sent to misdemeanor courts.

Violations of Curfew Noted

LD171504 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Although there are communiques and press reports explaining the regulations in force since the proclamation of martial law, there continue to be numerous instances of violation of the restrictions and rigors of the martial law. Curfew regulations are most often not observed. To date more than 52,000 people violating the curfew have been indicted throughout the country. The magistrate courts dealing with misdemeanors of this kind under summary procedure hand down fines of Z1,500-Z5,000 or 1 month's imprisonment.

COMMENTARY ON PROVOCATIONS CITES CHURCH-STATE ROLE

LD180048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Text] I am convinced that the decisive majority of Poles desire calm and seek to eliminate tensions, defuse conflicts and especially avoid all situations which might make hotheads behave violently. There are two reasons for this common stance. The first is the conviction that only in conditions of calm and systematic work is it possible to put our economy and the functioning of public institutions in order, in other words, to emerge from the crisis. The second reason is an awareness that only through calm and responsible behavior will it be possible to gradually lift the inconveniences arising from the restrictions of martial law. I can well understand the feelings of reproach and annoyance toward the organizers of the recent street incidents held by the inhabitants of those cities in which the rigors of curfew have been made more stringent and in which restrictions have been imposed on the use of cars and telephones.

Social sensitivity about stances, statements and behavior which might affect the process of normalizations is greater than ever. Undoubtedly, a positive phenomenon can also be seen of parents and teachers becoming more interested in what the younger members of Polish society think and do and with whom they mix.

Several irresponsible incidents perpetrated by secondary school pupils and other people of their age have served as an important lesson. They drew the attention of teachers to their responsibilities and duties.

Let us hope that the lesson is effective because there are several people who react to information they receive in an extremely emotional way regardless of how true the information is. Also, not everyone supports the great Polish experiment. The enemies of our nation will not hesitate to use all means at their disposal.

The situation at present is such that letters sent to the radio and to other places have been somewhat delayed. That is why as late as yesterday I had the opportunity of familiarizing myself with quite a large bunch of letters written 2 weeks ago. After reading these letters I wish to convey the following reflections to you.

Nobody can accuse Pope John Paul II of adopting an anti-Polish stance. There is no doubt about this. The long era of those sitting on Peter's throne having a negative attitude toward our nation ended with the death of Pius XII in 1958. But let's leave history and come back to the letters written 2 weeks ago.

You probably remember the rather sensational piece of information disseminated by American sources to the effect that John Paul II supports President Reagan's sanctions against the Polish nation. The day after, of course, there was an official denial from the Vatican but, at the same time, someone was interested in spreading the information that even the pope [supports the U.S. sanctions]. No holds are barred when people want to create a state of agitation. Here, for example, is how one listener reacted to the alleged statement by the pope which has been popularized by the U.S. authorities:

It is quite clear now that the pope, rather than being a church dignitary, is a sworn politician organizing a campaign against the forces of progress and is ready to perform any action in his hatred for communism.

I will not divulge the name of the listener because I believe that he wrote these words on the spur of the moment, overcome with emotion. However, perhaps those who broadcast such false information were seeking an emotional reaction. No holds are barred when it comes to creating an atmosphere of agitation. Perhaps someone wanted a listener to voice such an opinion in the open; perhaps someone else would break a few windows; perhaps the militia would have to intervene and perhaps and perhaps. But let us not succumb to temptation. After all, it was enough to hold these views for a day before the record was set straight. In the majesty of its 2,000 years of experience the church does not react nervously. It does not have to hurry. It looks after its authority. No one can assume from these statements that the highest church dignitary supports communism. That is obvious. But is also obvious that it is unlikely for him to support anti-Polish campaigns. We should not let anyone talk us into things and, in any case, we should check on matters twice before we do anything.

It seems that the problems of faith and the attitude of the church to the state and of the state to the church is one of the more delicate issues in our social life and has fired the emotions on many occasions in our history. Attempts to broaden the issues that fire the emotions -- issues resolved a long time ago in all civilized European societies -- are all the more surprising and outrageous in Poland.

A number of irresponsible actions by junior members of the Catholic clergy have been noted recently. These have sought to dig up old sources of conflict. These include the issue of religion and religious symbols in public places, in state institutions and at schools. After extended public discussion, these issues were regulated by law over 20 years ago, and did not fan the emotions afterwards. Everyone agreed that the division between church and state should manifest itself in the regulations governing the placing of religious symbols in religious buildings and not in state institutions. However, it appears that there are renewed attempts to stir up old conflicts. Sometimes that is done in a perfidious way. For example, in northern Poland a prient appealed to parents to object to attempts to remove crucifixes from schools even if they are shot at. The appeal was perfidious both in that is was formulated in a sly manner and in the fact that since 1961 the law of the Polish state has provided crucifixes should not hang on walls. It emerges from the letters reaching us that there are many similar incidents of this kind.

Listeners have also noted, fortunately not too often, examples of priests attempting to criticize the policy of the authorities toward the extremist members of the leadership of NSZZ Solidarity. A listener writes: I have a grievance against priests who find nothing to criticize in the leaders of Solidarity and who shout from the pulpits about how these leaders have been wronged by being put in places of isolation.

This again brings to mind the sentence from the beginning of this commentary: Let us not allow other people to talk us into doing things. Everyone who is concerned about Poland emerging from the crisis has to seek social calm and not succumb to emotions. If we act in an effective manner we will be helping to limit the restrictions of martial law. Let us maintain a stance of dignified reserve in the face of various provocations. This is in our short- and long-term interest.

U.S. EMBASSY ASSAILED FOR SCREENING USIA SHOW

AU171725 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13-14 Feb 82 p 4

[Commentary signed "(B)": "Diplomacy Bent on Aggravation"]

[Text] The political and propaganda campaign unleashed by the Reagan administration against Poland, the unprecedented attempts to interfere in our internal affairs and the use of economic restrictions as a means of pressure have brought about an obvious deterioration in Polish-U.S. relations. The U.S. Government is perfectly well aware of our authorities' reaction to the escalation of anti-Polish propaganda, including the notorious radio-TV program "Let Poland Be Poland." The screening of that program has scandalized our country and has produced manifold opposition among U.S. allies as well. The British, French, West German and other newspapers defined the Reagan administration's action as distasteful and offensive vis-a-vis the Polish people and as one that threatened our country's serious crisis from the viewpoint of a primitive Hollywood burlesque.

When deciding in such a situation to arrange for the screening of that show on the premises of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, the American side must have realized the provocative aspect of such an undertaking. Although they knew about the restrictions imposed by martial law, the Americans invited Polish citizens to view the screening. The question is: What purpose does such propaganda serve? Is it compatible with generally accepted diplomatic usage? Does the U.S. Embassy wish to aggravate relations between our two states, which are already tense enough? What intentions moved the U.S. Embassy in deciding to organize that show, which, as everyone knew after its premiere on 31 January, produced such an extensive negative response not only in Poland?

The intentions of Polish foreign policy and diplomacy are common knowledge: We want to solve our own problems by ourselves -- without interference from other countries. Nor do we want any instructions from the Reagan administration. We condemn the use of economic relations to exert political pressure on our country. We always stress that, at the same time, we seek to maintain good relations with all states, including the United States. It would seem that the U.S. diplomats working in Poland, who know the Polish conditions, would not promote undertakings leading to a further escalation of tension. However, it is hard to regard the decision to organize the screenings in question as a confirmation of such a stand. The contrary is true.

FRG TAKES 'RESTRICTIVE MEASURES', USSR AFFECTED

LD171936 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The West German Government has undertaken restrictive measures against Poland and the Soviet Union, giving as the reason developments in the situation in the People's Republic of Poland. It has been decided, among other things, to restrict the freedom of movement of Soviet diplomats in the FRG, and the opening of the second Soviet general consulate in the FRG has been postponed. It is stated that the agreement on economic cooperation will be applied in a restricted manner.

As regards Poland, the Bonn cabinet has decided that FRG representatives staying in our country will adopt a stance characterized by reserve as regards official events organized by the Polish Government. However, the FRG Government has confirmed its support for all forms of private aid.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

Dlugosz Interviewed

LD172118 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP) -- Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, has talked about economic sanctions against Poland in an interview with a PAP journalist. In part he said that taking into account the economic and demographic potential, Poland had most probably been a suitable subject for the implementation of an aim which certain American political circles had set for themselves, namely: the weakening of the whole socialist camp, reclaiming for itself the role of the political and economic leader in the Western world, weakening the significance of the leftwing parties in Western countries, and weakening the influence of the socialist countries on the so-called Third World.

Although the United States continues to occupy a dominant position in the economy of the capitalist countries, it is not able to resolve its own problems, such as unemployment, which is already over 8 percent, and its great dependence on imported energy. For the Government of the United States (?it is necessary) to inflate its own economy, and since the military lobby there is particularly strong the economy is being inflated via arms. The pretext for this is the international situation, and of late, the introduction of martial law in Poland.

After 13 December, Poland stopped being a place for the implementation of the foreign aims of American policy and this explains the harsh sanctions introduced against Poland and the USSR, sanctions supported by a recent television show.

The Reagan administration is counting on the complete collapse of the Polish national economy and, in connection with this, on the emergence of public dissatisfaction, and also on the economic situation in Poland exerting an influence on the economy of the other socialist countries. This is precisely why the economic sanctions affect mainly food products. Economic restrictions evoke consequences both for the short term as well as those which may become a reason for more firm changes in the Polish as well as the European economy, S. Dlugosz noted. To the first category one should attribute the difficulties in Poland's procurement of foodstuffs. As a result of the American decisions, the Polish national economy last year lost about 170,000 tons of fish, which had been caught up to this time, in U.S. waters. It will be necessary to halt a considerable part of broiler production which is based, for technological reasons, on American [word indistinct] and besides this Poland has lost the opportunity of credit purchases of other food products, including grain. These are very palpable measures for the Polish people, which have a negative effect on their standard of living. The fact that [words indistinct] materials for [words indistinct] influence on the worsening of supplies for the market and will reduce Poland's export opportunities.

The consequences of the restrictions, S. Dlugosz stressed, are never effective over a longer period, although temporarily they can cause much trouble and difficulties. The attempts to slow down the transfer of technology -- one of the motive forces for the development of economic cooperation with the West -- are an attempt to turn Poland into an exporter of (?unprocessed) raw material and fuel. Taking this into consideration, the national economy of Poland will, to a greater extent than before, become linked with the socialist states and will gradually become independent of cooperation with the West.

In the present economic situation the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, are rendering aid to Poland. Recently both the Executive Committee and the CEMA Planning Committee simultaneously favored the implementation of comprehensive measures to intensify economic cooperation with Poland.

Talks are in progress with the Hungarians on cooperation to produce buses and trucks. Talks are being held with several CEMA members on the subject of the joint production of tubes for color television sets, with Bulgaria on the production of machine tools, with the GDR on drive mechanisms for sewing machines and with the Soviet Union on Caterpillar tractors with a capacity of 450-500 hp. Poland's partners in the socialist countries are speeding up deliveries of market goods and raw and intermediate materials, and they have also expressed readiness to supply them on credit in the present year.

As far as the internal situation is concerned, S. Dlugosz said, good results in the coal and sugar industry and the dynamic development of imports from the socialist countries in the first half of this year give grounds for a cautious optimism, in spite of the difficulties. These are certain signs that in the West a process may soon begin of a return to realism and to the search for reasonable principles of coexistence, since West Europe cannot, even at the bidding of the United States, turn its back on the USSR and the other socialist countries, S. Dlugosz stressed in conclusion.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Commentary

LD180952 Warsaw PAP in English 0842 GMT 18 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP) -- "The economic sanctions imposed by the United States, NATO and the EEC Council against Poland and the Soviet Union, on the one hand represent overt interference in Polish internal affairs and lay bare the hypocrisy and falsity underlying the offer to increase humanitarian aid to Poland, on the other," wrote the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. After all, for a long time now these countries have indicated that development of cooperation and more credits depends on the halting of chaos and crisis into which the Polish economy was sinking," added the paper.

"Taking into account the fact that these sanctions lack any justification that could result from bilateral relations, the obvious conclusion is that they must have been prompted by some deeper considerations. One possible explanation is that the United States is trying to shape a new worldwide development orientation in the 1980s. Its characteristic feature is a resolute retreat, a departure from the basic principles governing East-West relations worked out in the 1970s, such as the policy of peaceful coexistence, economic cooperation, the reaching of agreement by means of partnerly dialogue, and respect for equal rights of the parties concerned," wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"The sanctions and fierce political and ideological attacks against Poland aim to render impossible normalisation of the socio-political situation, the overcoming of crisis enabling Poland to enter the path of normal development processes. For what will remain of the notorious imperialist thesis about the so-called non-reformability of socialism, about its inability to live up to the demands of contemporary life when the Polish nation will prove that it is possible to reform the national economy, eliminate the shortcomings and weaknesses, and bring about a harmonious functioning of the socio-economic and political system of the state?," asked ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

FORMER ENVOY TO JAPAN URGES FIRMER STAND IN WEST

LD172208 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2115 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The former ambassador to Japan Rurarz, who has betrayed his own country, has urged the West to adopt a firmer stance vis-a-vis Moscow and Warsaw. Talking to journalists in Chicago Rurarz stated that Poland will not be in a position to pay its debts. In his opinion the Western banks and governments should proclaim Poland bankrupt.

TV NOTES POPE'S 'CAUTION' ON STRIKES IN GENERAL

LD172158 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Eurovision has supplied us with pictures from the last day of the pope's visit to Nigeria. John Paul II celebrated mass here for the workers at a cathedral dedicated to the Holy Cross in Lagos. John Paul II said among other things: Workers should not resort to strikes too easily, since in general they cause [word indistinct] for many. Strikes are an extraordinary means for the protection of human rights. Further, the pope stated that workers have the right to form trade unions and demand proper working conditions. However, controversial issues should be resolved through mutual respect [words indistinct] the other side and through dialogue.

EPISCOPATE SCHEDULES MEETING FOR 25 FEBRUARY

LD171526 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Poland: The next plenary meeting of the Polish Episcopal Conference is expected to take place 25 and 26 February. This news was given last night in a dispatch from Warsaw from the ANSA wire-service which cited episcopal sources in the capital. The plenary assembly will be preceded by a meeting of the standing committee of the Episcopate, which includes nine bishops, on 24 February.

According to the same sources there will be a meeting of 27 February in Warsaw of the Joint Government-Episcopal Commission. This meeting, the second since the proclamation of martial law, will be devoted mainly to trade union matters and to the fate of the independent trade union, Solidarnosc.

Meanwhile General Jaruzelski has said that he forcesses the repeal of the majorty of the restrictions imposed by martial law by the end of the month, on condition that no extraordinary event takes place as a follow-up to internal or external factors.

PRICE CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE, CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Agricultural Price Increases

AU171447 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Feb 82 pp 1,2

[PAP report: "Procurement Prices of Agricultural Products and Retail Prices of Means of Production for Agriculture"]

[Text] The State Price Commission and the Ministry for Agriculture and Food Economy announce that in accordance with the Council of Ministers' resolution dated 12 February 1982 concerning procurement prices of agricultural products and prices of some means of production and services for agriculture, the following average increases in procurement prices went into effect 1 February:

One hundred kg of the four types of grain contracted and supplied within the agreed schedule will increase from Z1,000 to Z1,440; 100 kg of rape seed of low erucic acid content from Z2,500 to Z3,960 and 100 kg of rape seed of high erucic acid content from Z2,100 to Z3,300.

100 kg net weight of sugar beets from Z260 to Z340 together with a bonus for delivery on schedule; 1 kg of tobacco leaves from Z130 to Z165; hogs from Z110 to Z127 per kg; young slaughter cattle from Z75 to Z100 per kg; calves from Z75 to Z110 per kg; 1 liter of milk with a fat content of 3.5 percent from Z14 to Z17; 1 kg of wool from Z520 to Z800; and 1 kg of chicken from Z60.50 to Z110 (the prices for poultry will be effective from 15 April, 1982).

Areas in which over 50 percent of farmland is 350 meters above sea level are entitled to supplements to the procurement prices for beef cattle and milk as spelled out in the Council of Ministers' resolution of 6 February 1981.

As of 15 February this year, the average retail prices of basic means of production for agriculture will increase as follows:

Tractors and other agricultural machines will go up by 119 percent; mineral compost by 167 percent; and fodder mixture by 41 percent for herds, 61 percent for cattle and 109 percent for poultry.

Substances for protecting plants and cement have also been covered in the price increases. The prices of agricultural services, seeds and animals for breeding are also going up by an appropriate amount.

The retail prices of some means of production, for example fodder, mineral compost, plant protection substances and some services, do not fully cover their production costs; therefore, they will be party subsidized.

'Many' Prices Reduced

LD172204 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2115 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The State Price Commission is engaged in a large-scale control action. Its objective is to check the justification of new prices fixed by enterprises. Control has been completed in 92 enterprises since the beginning of January. The commission has expressed reservations at more than 700 prices.

Many of these new prices have already been reduced. For example, the Warsaw television plant has reduced the prices for six sizes of black and white television sets an average of Z3,000. The Syntex plant in Lowicz has reduced the price of socks by almost one-half. Similar corrections have been made by the Wroclaw furniture factory and at the Polena-Uroda cosmetics factory in Warsaw and the Polena-Mirakulum cosmetics factory in Krakow. The Kobra plant in Bydgoszcz has reduced the price of men's shoes from Z900 to Z650 and the price of high boots from Z2,200 to Z1,800.

During the first few weeks that enterprises' rights were extended, a fair number of cases were discovered where excessive prices had been used. The chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation stated in the Sejm at the end of January that the government will vigorously combat this type of practice; everyday practice confirms that this statement has been implemented.

Dairy Products Reduced

LD171922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpt] We have received two communiques. One is about the price reduction on some dairy products; the other is about price reductions for television sets.

By the decision of the State Price Commission, the prices of some kind of curd cheese have been reduced by a few zloty per kilogram. Also, the price of imported salted butter with fat content less than 82 percent has been reduced from Z300 to Z280 per kilogram. The Central Board of Dairy Cooperatives has also announced a retail price reduction for melted cheese. Detailed price lists will be available in the stores. One reason for the price reduction was reduced demand in February. Thus, the classic market mechanism is operating here.

The prices for television sets have also been reduced. A 20-inch set will cost Z18,500 instead of over Z23,000, a 24-inch set Z21,700 instead of almost Z25,000, and a color television set will cost Z84,900 instead of over Z111,000.

The price reductions were decided after negotiations held between trade officials and suppliers. Talks concerning price reductions for other goods continue. On the motion of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has decided to expand the list of products with regulated prices.

KRASINSKI, CONSUMER FEDERATION CHAIRMAN MEET

LD172318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The chairman of the Polish Price Commission, Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski, met with representatives of the social price commission today. Andrzej (?Nalecz-Jawecki), chairman of the consumers' federation, attended the meeting. They discussed among other things the inadequate social knowledge of the procedure for creating prices and of the principles for calculating taxes, particularly from turnover. Given the present regulations, the consumers think that the correlation of prices in various groups has become unbalanced. [sentence as heard] The State Price Commission will consider the motions submitted by the social control.

PLANNING OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON STATE PROGRAM

LD171430 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP) -- "Fourteen operational programmes accounting for 50 per cent of the overall production have been selected to protect the basic needs of society during the crisis. The programmes have priority allocations of material and technological means," says Minister Jerzy Gwiazdzinski, deputy chairman of Poland's Government Planning Commission, in an interview for the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily today.

As the economy grows stable and primary supply sources expand, the area covered by the operational programmes will gradually shrink. The moment full economic balance is restored, the preferrential production mechanism will no longer be necessary, said the minister.

"In the first quarter of the current year, Poland's import from hard currency countries will be down by 30 per cent from the respective priod last year.

"Hence, the Council of Ministers on February 5 urged a restructuring of the economy to consist in reducing dependence on imports from capitalist countries, switching over to broader tapping of domestic raw and intermediate material sources and expanding cooperation with the CMEA countries," he said.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON JANUARY ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD180956 Warsaw PAP in English 0832 GMT 18 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP) -- In connection with a communique on the January performance of the Polish economy released by the Central Statistical Office (GUS) TRYBUNA LUDU observed today that there has been growth in the production of many goods whose manufacturing is independent or only partially depends on imports of parts, components, raw and intermediate materials. Hence, one may draw a conclusion that, in general, in those cases in which there is no barrier of foreign purchase, we can, by means of honest though not free of difficulties work, achieve some progress in an atmosphere free of fanned tensions.

We should remember, however, that in comparison with last December, January witnessed a drop in the production of many goods manufactured by the chemical industry which largely depends on foreign raw materials.

"Those facts determine future actions. Briefly speaking, bigger exports must secure means for necessary and essential purchases abroad," TRYBUNA LUDU continued.

The list of goods with increased production in January includes mainly basic raw materials which are essential for the economy like coal, electric energy, rolled goods, cement.

"If it was possible to keep that advantageous growth in the production of energy sources, building raw materials and raw materials, one could expect that in the coming months something will start changing for the better in the whole economy," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

BYDGOSZCZ UNEMPLOYED TO REGISTER 15 FEB-31 MAR

LD180926 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] All unemployed men in Bydgoszcz between the ages of 18 and 45 years are required to register as such between 15 February and 31 March 1982 by decision of the Bydogoszcz voivoda. Men who without justifiable reason fail to register during this period can be fined up to Z1,000.

RESTRICTION ON RIFLES, SHOTGUNS EASED

LD171310 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Further martial law restrictions in Poland have been eased with the increasing normalization of life here. Hunters have been able to reclaim their shotguns and sporting rifles from militia stations where they were put in deposit following 13 December regulations. Some 70,000 people belong to the Polish Hunters' Union here, which gives them the right to own hunter's rifles.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL

LD171458 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY's Stanislaw T. Gebethner writes that a constitutional tribunal, if called into being in Poland as the indications are, will be "a significant innovation in the institutional shape of Poland's socialist political system.

"The constitutional tribunal will be the first extra-parliamentary body of this kind to monitor adherence to the constitution to be set up in a socialist country with a unitary state structure."

"The constitutional tribunal should be entrusted, among other duties, with registering trade unions and settling disputes on whether they observe the laws and the Constitution. I consider the decision of September 1980 to give this right to common courts of law and to the Supreme Court as an unfortunate one.

"The issue of registering the Solidarnosc trade union clearly demonstrated how highly political this problem is. Such decisions transcend the terms of reference of the administration of justice."

"The leading party of the working class exists for the people and must serve the people. The party must operate within the framework of the constitution. Both principles have already been set out in the socialist constitutionalism.

"The setting up of the constitutional tribunal can only add to the practical meaning of these principles in Poland.

"However, the tribunal must preserve an independent position in the system of the state organs and political institutions, while the nation's superior role towards the tribunal should be procedurally guaranteed in keeping with the principle of the people's rule," Gebethner says.

CHANGES REPORTED IN LOCAL LEADING POSTS

January Changes

AU171426 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Feb 82 p 6

[PAP report: "Changes in Leading Posts in Local Administration"]

[Text] The selection of cadres occupies an important place in the activities to improve the performance of administration. State administration employees, especially those at leading posts, must -- as the premier stressed strongly in his Sejm speech -- distinguish themselves through the necessary ideological and moral attitudes and high professional qualifications. That is what society expects of administrative employees and that was the criterion of the general review of the local administration cadres last January.

According to the Government Press Bureau, 110 changes were made last January at leading posts at the various levels of local administration. The changes involved the promotion of the employees distinguished for their expert knowledge, organizational skills and high ethics and the dismissals of the employees who had not proved themselves through their performance.

Administrative employees who can prove their high managerial qualifications are promoted in the administration itself or are appointed to important posts in the economy. For example, a previous departmental director in the Przemysl Voivodship office has been appointed the mayor of Przemysl, the head of the town and rural parish of Rymanow has been appointed departmental director in the voivodship office in Krosno, the head of the Wloszakowice rural parish has been appointed the mayor of Leszno, and the deputy head of the town and rural parish of Drohiczyn has been appointed manager of the agricultural circles' cooperatives.

On the other hand, the people incapable of holding leading posts in administration continue to be dismissed. Last January 42 managers at various levels were dismissed mainly for failing to implement their tasks. This number includes 20 managers dismissed on the recommendation of the military commissars, 8 directors and deputy directors of departments in voivodship offices, 3 mayors of first-grade towns, 5 heads and deputy heads of towns and rural parishes and 25 heads of rural parishes.

In seven cases criminal proceedings have been instituted against the persons who committed abuses when holding leading posts in administration.

The January review of the local administration cadres will have begun a profound process of improving administrative cadres.

PAP Reports 'Streamlining'

LD180952 Warsaw PAP in English 0851 GMT 18 Feb 82

["Streamlining State Administration" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP) -- The past ten-odd months have been a severe test for the administrative cadres in how they serve society and in their loyalty to state policy.

From August 1, 1980 to January 13, 1982, 1,092 persons were replaced in top posts in the local administration. Since December 13, 1981, over 760 persons, including 6 voivodes, 17 vice-voivodes, 160 town mayors and chiefs of rural communities, have been dismissed following checks on their performance.

The process of streamlining the administration's work, starting just now, will continue. A methodical review of the cadres will begin this month. A draft law on the civil servants, defining their qualifications, duties, responsibilities and rights is under preparation.

An appropriate control system will protect society against cases of position abuse to grow rich through dishonest dealings.

'NEW MODEL' OF POLITICAL INSTRUCTION REPORTED

AU171450 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Feb 82 p 6

[Staffer report: "A New Model of Political Instruction in Higher Schools"]

[Text] In laying down the principles of the work of higher schools in the 1981/82 academic year, the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology attaches particular importance to the sociopolitical sciences. The scientific and ideological functions of economic, philosophical, sociological and political subjects are to be strengthened.

By the ministry's decisions the students must attend by the end of the academic year all the lectures in political subjects stipulated at the beginning of the year. "In the higher schools," the minister's decree states, "instruction in the subjects in question which has not been undertaken or which has been interrupted or developed in a casual manner should be restored in line with principles." It is worth recalling at this point that at the beginning of the academic year many higher schools -- using their right to draw up their independent study programs -- introduced within the framework of the ideological subjects the so-called social-humanistic subjects such as current events and the knowledge of culture and drew up their programs in line with the expectations of students and teachers. The ministry's decree states that those subjects can be taught only if the heads of the institutes of political science decide that they are not in conflict with the higher schools' training tasks.

Much more attention will be given to the recruitment of staffs, political subjects can be taught only by the employees of the higher schools' institutes of political science. Special teams appointed by rectors with the participation of representatives of the PZPR school committees and military studies will carefully screen the instructors for their ideological and civic qualities. The academic instructors who in their instruction have demonstrated attitudes hitting at the legal order of the Polish People's Republic are suspended.

The Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology is now drawing a new model of the political sciences with the help of the Central Methodical Institute of Studies; it plans to set up a central instruction-training team of sociopolitical sciences to advise the minister. The team will be composed of prominent specialists from the individual higher schools, the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Military Political Academy and the Higher School of Social Sciences.

The ministry also plans to set up a national center for improving the instructors in social sciences. There should also follow a verification of textbooks and teaching aids, which will necessitate the writing and printing of the adequate number of new textbooks.

The ministry's activities are meant to strengthen the position of ideological sciences in the study programs. The ministry is convinced that those sciences constitute an important and lasting element in educating the Polish intelligentsia and in consolidating political thinking in terms of the socialist state. The ministry thinks that the political sciences should be given "special care by the state authorities." The Central Methodical Institute of Political Studies has even demanded that the new law in higher education should formally secure the status of the political sciences.

KOWALCZYK MEETS WITH CRAFTS REPRESENTATIVES

LD172046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Professor Edward Kowalczyk met today the representatives of the crafts self-government. The meeting discussed current problems affecting this group and issues related to the amendment of the bill on the organization and work of crafts. Also discussed were the supplies of raw and other materials and the implementation of operations programs.

Deputy premier Edward Kowalczyk stressed the durability of crafts as a component of the socialist economy and its growing role in meeting with demands of the community. It is expected that shortly the Council of Ministers will examine the problems affecting crafts in conjunction with the project for the amendment of the bill on the work and organization of crafts.

MINING ENGINEERS PRESIDIUM MEETS IN KATOWICE

LD172054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting of the presidium of the Central Board of the Association of Mining Engineers and Technicians was held in Katowice. It discussed among other things the activities of the social branches of the association under martial law. The mining technical intelligentsia has joined the trend of socioeconomic changes taking place in our country with a great sense of responsibility. This is witnessed by the high degree of extraction in the mining industry in the past few weeks. This applies in particular to hard coal and the copper and sulphur ores. This is the outcome of the rhythmical work of the entire mining work forces. At the now-being-prepared sixth national mining congress, the position of the mining technical intelligentsia to major issues will be worked out. This means mainly production, technology and the organization of domestic mining of mineral raw materials.

HARDLINERS SEEN CAMPAIGNING AGAINST JARUZELSKI

PM171453 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Feb 82 pp 1,4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Communist Party Hardliners Attack Jaruzelski"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish crisis has now entered a new phase whose outcome, this time, will be decisive and will determine the country's long-term future.

Party extremists, convinced that the introduction of martial law finally provides them with the long-awaited chance to realize their aims, have in fact launched a furious offensive against the moderates surrounding General Jaruzelski. The fight between the two groups is now open and obvious and can only end, at the next plenum for example, with the elimination of one or the other.

Who are these extremists and what do they want? One of their leaders is Grabski, chairman of the Reality Clubs [title as published]. Also found in this group are Kociolek, the Warsaw first secretary, Zabinski, the former Katowice first secretary, Siwak, a Politburo member, and Milewski, official in charge of security in the Politburo (though General Kiszczak, the internal affairs minister, is a moderate).

Unfortunately, Olszowski, an important Politburo member who has been known to be better advised, particularly during the Gierek era, when he advocated a policy of reforms, has now linked his political future to this team.

These circles include all the party extremists, a part of the apparatus, and those who even in 1968 were fighting the intellectuals and students, such as (Gontraz). They are quite strong in the propaganda sector. The chairman of radio and television, Loranc, supports them. These politicians want to take their revenge now for the setbacks of 1968 and 1970, when on each occasion success seemed to close to them. They have not forgotten, in particular, that they were "robbed of their vicotry" in 1970 by two moderates, Gierek and...General Jaruzelski. Nor do they want a return to the situation prior to August 1980 but well and truly to that of the Stalinism of the fifties.

The most curious fact is that, in claiming kinship with "real socialism," they fail to see that the dogmas of their neo-Stalinism are divorced from all Polish reality and totally unadapted to national tradition, the conscience and aspirations of the people and to the level of development of social and economic forces.

Gierek, Kania and Their Consorts

They condemn party policy since 1970 at least:

"Behind us we have 10 years of party, state and social breakdown, the result of the implementation of profoundly erroneous policy which distorts socialism, is technocratic, and bureaucratic and thus is revisionist."

Those responsible for this direction, headed by Gierek and Jaroszewicz, should be brought to trial, according to the extremists.

But they will not be the only ones to be tried. There they will encounter Kania and the party leaders from August 1980 to 13 December 1981. To the neo-Stalinists at least, the latter are also guilty. "After August 1980, the influence of the revisionist circles increased abruptly. An important role was played by revisionist and liquidationist forces within the party and its very leadership." The latter, struggling, under slogans of renewal and democracy, for a "so-called better socialism were tending toward a reform of socialism which would have transformed it into social democracy."

Our neo-Stalinists intend to draw the conclusions of their analyses and they are pulling no punches: "The responsibility for having led the party and the socialist regime into a state of the greatest danger rests equally with Stanislaw Kania and with the principal architects of his policy, Barcikowski, Kubiak, Rakowski and Werblan. They must be punished in the same way as the leading team prior to August 1980."

Now all is clear. The first three named are now General Jaruzelski's most faithful supporters. Still incapable of attacking the latter directly, the extremists are pounding the positions around him so as to isolate him completely. His downfall should be nothing more than a matter of time. At the same time, moreover, the neo-Stalinists are indulging wherever possible in various excesses or provocations and are conducting deliberately stupefying propaganda with the sole aim of weakening the general's position.

They do not hide the fact that they are also dissatisfied with what has been happening since December 13. Of course, the introduction of martial law is a good thing: "The counterrevolution's offensive has been stopped and the process of dismembering and then eliminating it has begun." But martial law means the final bankruptcy of the "policy of compromise and concession.'"

Yet what does one see, in fact? "The martial law directed against the right is gradually being turned into a policy of relaunching so-called dialogue and understanding with the right against the left."

Nothing Different

Above all, the party remains in the same sorry state: "The period of martial law has not so far improved the situation within the party in any way....Nothing has been done to purge the party of rightwing revisionist elements and initiatives by the grassroots apparatus are clearly neutralized."

Under the common name of the Polish United Workers Party you find political currents which are diametrically opposed and cannot be reconciled. In fact, the "hardliners" write, it is clear that "the force and influence of the party right remain considerable. Benefiting from the support of the revisionists working in the party leadership, it is operating practically without hindrance."

In these documents the party's extremist circles are presenting a series of demands to be fulfilled if it is desired that "the work begun during the night of 12-13 December be carried through to a victorious conclusion." First, there must be a serious purge within the party and the theory "of a party ranging from Kubiak to Siwak and presenting different orientations from Marxist-Leninist to clerical and social democratic" must be renounced.

The party is to be a "cadre party, not a mass party." It is essential to eliminate all the revisionists who operated prior to August 1980 as well as between August and December 1981 and even after the introduction of martial law. There can be no question of tolerating even the smallest amnesty, like that proclaimed for political mistakes committed before 13 December. It would be a good thing to convene urgently a national party conference or a 10th party congress and to eliminate first of all the revisionists in the Politburo.

So as to "combat overt and covert counterrevolution, we must beware of relaxing the restrictions on civil liberties too quickly, freeing the internees too hastily, abandoning the martial law regulations too soon and returning to the idea of the so-called front of national understanding."

Furthermore, according to these diehards, the economic reform has no further raison d'etre. It is also necessary to "submit to a rigorous and principled evaluation the work to date of the government" -- that is, the team led by General Jaruzelski.

Necessary Purge

It is also essential to link Poland completely to CEMA and to end the "effective spiritual occupation of the Polish nation by imperialism, an occupation which has increased during the last 10 years and especially the last 16 months." To do this, in particular, it is necessary "to stop immediately, including by administrative means, the wave of short-term and long-term departures by Polish citizens for the capitalist countries." It is advisable, moreover, to carry out a purge within the diplomatic service. As for the trade unions, "conditions" must be "created to eliminate the futile political pluralism of the Polish movement."

All that is clearly incompatible with the goals that General Jaruzelski has set himself. On the anniversary of his appointment as prime minister, the party organ TRYBUNA LUDU recalled that the general intended to build "a socialism accepted by the population" and added: "The time has come to implement in reality the great slogans of renewal."

The government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA (REPUBLIC), for its part, insists that the government's action is marked by a "consistent policy of renewal and an open policy of dialogue and understanding." The general, it states, "remains loyal to the principles of his policy."

However, it is clearer than ever that none of this can be implemented unless the neo-Stalinist faction, which dreams of drawing the country into the bloodbath of civil war and foreign intervention, is first rendered harmless. The battle is now raging. Its outcome will determine Poland's fate.

PZPR LEADERS CONTINUE NATIONWIDE ACTIVITIES

Czyrek at Lodz Meeting

LD172052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] This is Lodz on the air. Here is a report from the Polish language course for foreigners: A meeting was held at Lodz University today between the Politburo member, party Central Committee secretary, and minister of foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek, and representatives of Lodz scholastic circles, foreign trade enterprises and offices operating in Lodz. The member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz party committee in Lodz, Tadeusz Czechowicz, was present. Scholars from the university, the technical university, the two medical academies -- both the military and the civil, employees of the Polish Academy of Sciences, representatives of foreign trade, including the two most important exporters and importers of raw materials from the Polish light industry -- Textile-Impex and Skir-Impex -- were also present.

Minister Czyrek first dealt with the international aspects of Poland's political and economic situation. We must and will solve Poland's domestic problems by ourselves and with our own forces, irrespective of our political opponents' activities. After discussing the current relations between Poland and various countries and international organizations, particularly with the socialist countries which are extending us vast assistance in order to overcome the crisis, Minister Czyrek answered questions from the floor. The questions covered a wide range of issues, including international policy, the present and future plans of Poland on the world's political and economic map, and the effect of these matters on the everyday life and work of universities, the world of learning and international trade.

Comments on Foreign Policy

LD180040 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP) -- On 17 February, in Lodz, J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and foreign minister, met representatives from the world of science and the town's party aktiv. J. Czyrek reported on the international situation, devoting especial attention to questions of Polish foreign policy. What is happening in the world now, he said, can be called a struggle for what international relations will be like in the 1980's. This struggle is taking place on various levels and is characterized by a renunciation of the principles which formed these relations in the preceding decade, above all, the principles of partnership, equality and the balance of forces in favor of "a position of strength," as well as ideological and military confrontation. These theories are proclaimed by the rightwing administration of the United States. This is undoubtedly a threat to peace, but, in spite of such actions, the pattern of forces in the world has remained undisturbed and all efforts are being made to preserve this. These efforts, which are being undertaken primarily by the socialist countries, are being (?flavored) by the differences in the positions which exist and which are deepening between the U.S. administration and the governments of the other capitalist states, including the West European countries.

Speaking of the sanctions applied with regard to Poland, J. Czyrek said that in spite of the pretense being created, this matter concerned not only and not even mainly Poland. Poland has for long been seen by the United States as an element of American policy in weakening the strength and the unity of the socialist camp. The evolution of the situation in Poland after the introduction of emergency measures is highly disadvantageous for U.S. politicians. Hence the aforementioned sanctions, as well as other moves, the aim of which is to make impossible or at least to render considerably difficult the extrication of Poland from the crisis it is experiencing. Hence also the intensive efforts to internationalize the Polish issue, which would assist greatly in imparting a cold-war character to our relations.

The Polish foreign minister put forward the main directions of Polish foreign policy and gave an account of the actions being undertaken abroad to overcome the Polish crisis. They are aimed, in particular, at opposing any attempts to isolate Poland politically, at breaking the economic blockade and at preventing the internationalization of the Polish question. An important front of this activity, the first effects of which are already noticeable, is the development and the strengthening of the fraternal cooperation and economic relations with the countries of the socialist community.

Czyrek Interviewed

LD172340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Andrzej Wer report from Lodz]

[Excerpt] The current international situation and aspects of events in Poland dominated today's meeting at which Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, addressed representatives of scholastic circles in Lodz. Minister Czyrek, expressing his stance on activities undertaken by the Polish diplomatic service, listed three important factors: the need to prevent Poland's isolation in the international arena, the need for steps aimed at severing [przerwanie] the economic blockade applied by some countries, and the need to prevent moves to turn Poland's problems into international issues. During one of the breaks in the meeting I asked Minister Jozef Czyrek for an interview.

[Begin recording] [Czyrek] Our foreign policy serves to overcome our internal crisis; it serves the defense of our country against all dangers connected with developments in the international situation and activity against our country abroad [words indistinct] I am convinced that the development of the situation in our country and that these actions will ensure, despite everything, the development in interational cooperation favorable to our country and the position of our country in the international arena.

[Question] Mr Minister, many participants in the discussion referred to restrictions by Western countries, and at the same time said that we should take advantage of all possibilities of cooperation with the socialist and Third World countries.

[Answer] I think that with such cooperation there is a significant chance for extricating our country from its economic difficulties. I would like to add that there are significant possibilities in our cooperating with the Third World countries which, admittedly, have their own serious economic problems, but, like us, are looking to overcome them in the development of international cooperation free from discrimination. [end recording]

Siwak in Torun Voivodship

LD172314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, has met with the workers' aktiv of the Torun Voivodship. Issues concerning the region and the country were discussed, especially problems emerging from the political and economic crisis and the tasks of party members and party organization in conditions of martial law. Albin Siwak also took part in party meetings at a Pomorze casting plant and a Grudziadz enamel workshop.

Siwak on Solidarity, Economy

LD180912 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting of the workers' aktiv with Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee, was held today in Torun.

Albin Siwak described, among other things, the sociopolitical situation in the country and against this background dealt with the motives for the introduction of martial law in the country. He drew attention to the actions of the extremist forces of Solidarity and their plan for destabilizing social and economic life in the country. Albin Siwak also commented on several important economic problems. He stressed the importance of coal to our economy and dealt with the problems of feeding the people, housing construction, education of young people and the party's attitude to the church. In the concluding part of the meeting Albin Siwak replied to questions put to him by the large number of workers at the meeting.

Messner Katowice Plenum

LD172332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship party committee, participated in a plenum of the Ruda Slaska municipal party committee. The plenum discussed ways to use the partial law period to restore the authenticity of party action and its credibility in the society. Answering questions, Zbigniew Messner devoted much attention to, among other things, the problems of internal party activity that is aimed at creating an atmosphere for dialogue and social accord.

Messner on Party Tasks

AU171138 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 82 p 2

[PAP report: "To Implement the Principle of Conformity Between Word and Deed"]

[Text] The plenary meeting of the Katowice PZPR Municipal Committee on 9 February was devoted to evaluating the sociopolitical situation in the city as well as the activities of the municipal party organization under present conditions. Zbigniew Messner, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, took part.

Making the municipal party organization active and self-contained again, albeit in an energetic way, was recognized as the most important task under martial law conditions, as well as the effective implementation of the Military Council of National Salvation's program and the resolutions of the ninth party congress. The participants in the meeting were informed that citizens' committees of national salvation are already active in 14 Katowice plants and factories. Attention was drawn to the deficiencies in party work, particularly in the opinion forming circles of the intelligentsia, in scientific research circles, project offices, and among young people and people of culture.

Carrying out a sweeping analysis of the facts and manifestations in the country, Z. Messner said among other things that martial law is a necessary evil, because we were being threatened by civil war, economic disaster and loss of people's faith in Poland as a political and economic partner. The most important task is for the party to regain its worthiness, support and trust; a matter of implementing the principle of conformity between word and deed. We have to use our heads and think when working for the party. We must get rid of ideologically weak people. In cleaning up the party ranks, our aim should be to unite the party so that it may become a party in the forefront. Its members should be distinguished by modesty, honesty and ethical behavior.

Mokrzyszcak Kalisz Plenum

LD171526 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The party's tasks in work with young people are the subject of a plenary session of the party voivodship committee in Kalisz.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, alternate member of the party Central Committee Politburo, is taking part in the conference. Bogadan Gawronski, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Kalisz, resigned because of family matters. Jan Janicki, member of the party Central Committee and until now director of the rolling-stock repair works in Ostrow Wielkopolski, was elected in his place.

Orzechowski Leszno Remarks

AU171729 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Feb 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, at a meeting of voivodship party aktivs in Lesno on 12 February]

[Text] M. Orzechowski evaluated the situation in the country and in the party, and, referring to the coming Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, said that the forum will have to solve many important issues connected with the period of time that has just elapsed. It is necessary to answer the question which bothers not only party members but the entire community: Did martial law have to be introduced? How did it happen that the positive stream of post-August transformations turned into a general negative stream which rejected the idea of agreement? Extremist Solidarity forces deliberately adopted a course of action leading to confrontation whose end result was supposed to be the taking of power. The introduction of martial law put an end to these dangerous endeavors. In this way, calculated attempts to transform our country into a tool of United States auction politics did not work out.

In the discussion that followed M. Orzechowski's speech, important issues concerning the party and economic life under martial law conditions were touched upon. M. Orzechowski also replied to questions concerning, among other things, the attitudes of party members, the future shape of trade unions, agricultural policy and so on.

Orzechowski at Lay Meeting

LD172032 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] A national conference of voivodship board chairmen and the Presidium of the Central Board of the Lay Culture Society has been held in Warsaw with the participation of Prof Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The conference discussed the tasks of the society in the present sociopolitical and ideological situation in the country. Prof Orzechowski drew attention to the role of lay activists in the formation of the national accord front.

Czechowicz Speaks at Lodz

AU171731 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and Lodz PZPR Committee secretary, at the meeting of party and youth aktivs of the Fako lace factory in Lodz, date not given]

[Text] Today, Tadeusz Czechowicz said, we must all answer for ourselves the question of how the party should function in order to carry out correctly its service function toward the community, having as its basic and most immediate aim leading the country out of the crisis. We must above all work out a new method of political action which is more effective under the present conditions and we must also purify the party through to the very end. The basic criterion for evaluation, T. Czechowicz said, should be factual activity, genuine results at work and observance of the statute. As a party, we must go through with the economic reform which has been started as well as the other reform undertakings which are important for the future functioning of the country. That is why we must also stand at the forefront of creative people who search for and initiate the much desired transformations. But a lot of work also awaits the party in changing the soil on which so much evil has grown, said T. Czechowicz.

During the meeting, which lasted several hours, problems concerning trade unions were discussed, and it was said, among other things, that they should be organized according to trades, not regions.

Problems concerning young people also took up a lot of time. The next plenum of the Lodz party committee will be devoted to them.

PZPR SIXTH PLENUM DOCUMENTATION PUBLISHED

LD172338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] In the "Ksiazka I Widza" (?series), a publication has appeared containing the basic documents and materials of the PZPR Sixth Central Committee Plenum, which held debates last 27 and 28 November. The documents include the speech by the first secretary of the Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski: Leading the Country From the Impasse Is the Party's Most Important Duty; and the full text of the resolution of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which was adopted at the end of the debates.

PAPERS DISCUSS INCREASE IN PARTY STRENGTH

LD171448 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP) -- The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU opines today that the PUWP is evidently regaining strength primarily through refinding direct contact with workers on the shopfloors.

The daily's Anna Pawlowska writes in a frontpage commentary that "the weeks immediately before the decision to proclaim martial law had seen the party being pushed deep into the defensive.... unquestionably, that defensive was not a manifestation of strength."

At present, "I perceive the basic evidence of the PUWP's regaining strength in the fact that very many party organizations have already turned their activeness towards people, towards their crews, their milieux, and have come in direct touch with those issues which the society feels are the most important.... the party is becoming needed and that means -- strong," says the commentator.

"The economic reform for the first time is opening up the possibility to organize an authentic worker control over production management," notes TRYBUNA LUDU's commentator.

In an article on a similar subject, Colonel Stanislaw Kwiatkowski writes in the army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI that "bad experience, that of the PUWP at least, teaches us that the working class, while creating the nuclei of the socialist community, must be organized even in a double way -- in an ideologically strong party and in trade unions of equal political strength.

"The party needs support in its member masses, it needs elective authorities and social active [as received] on the one hand and trade unions free from administrative pressures on the other hand.

"Trade unions must be politically strong, conscious of their partnership towards the party in choosing solutions which, while satisfying the aspirations of all social strata and groups, will serve the working class."

OLSZOWSKI RECEIVES KRUPP FOUNDATION CHAIRMAN

LD051934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] At the invitation of Janusz Burakiewicz, president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Krupp Foundation and a well-known representative of FRG economic circles spent yesterday and today in Poland. He held a number of talks with representatives of Polish economic institutions on economic cooperation between Poland and the FRG.

During his stay in our country Berthold Beitz was received by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. During the talks both sides stressed that the considerable possibilities for trade exchanges and industrial cooperation between Poland and the FRG which are in existence should be utilized more extensively, as this is in the interests of both countries. This is true of both current and future cooperation.

Today Berthold Beitz visited the child health care center where he handed over another consignment of medicines, a gift of the Krupp Foundation.

At the end of his stay in Poland the visitor was received by Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee and deputy premier.

BIALYSTOK PZPR, ZSL COMMITTEES HOLD JOINT PLENUM

LD172212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] A joint plenum of the Bialystok PZPR Voivodship Committee and the Bialystok ZSL Voivodship Committee discussed the tasks of the PZPR and the ZSL in the socioproductive activization of the countryside and agriculture. The debates were attended by chairman of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL, Roman Malinowski and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Zbigniew Michalek.

SEJM COMMISSIONS HOLD DEBATES ON 17 FEB

Debate Social Parasitism

LD172306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice has discussed the problem of the social parasitism. A draft bill concerning proceedings toward people in the 18-45 age group who evade work and study is being worked out. The draft will shortly be received by the Sejm.

Miners' Pensions, Medals

LD172048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The Sejm Commissions of Labor and Social Affairs and Legislative Work, debating under the chairmanship of Deputy Witold Zakrzewski, considered today the report of the subcommission on the governmental draft bills on changing the bill concerning pensions for miners and their families and on changing the bill concerning medals and decorations.

Both draft legal acts considerably broaden the scope of privileges for miners. The first, concerning pension rights, envisages the lowering of the pensionable age of miners to 50 years of age. The pensionable age -- according to the draft -- would be gradually reduced, beginning from 1 July this year, so that as of 1 January 1986, all miners who have reached the age of 50, could retire.

The draft also envisages the possibility for all persons who have not reached the relevant age, but who have worked a definite number of years underground, to avail themselves of such rights. This privilege would also be introduced gradually, beginning 1 July this year until 1 July 1985, when in order to retire with a pension, to have worked underground for 25 years will qualify.

Discussion among the deputies was provoked by a successive proposals -- envisaged by the presented draft -- concerning the special rights available to miners, who, even while fulfilling the conditions for obtaining a miner's pension, continue to work. In accordance with the draft, their pension will grow by a further 3 percent of its basic rate for each extra full year worked.

In the second draft, concerning the change in the draft on medals and decorations, the question primarily is that of broadening the separate principles for awarding mining industry employees the Banner of Labor and the Cross of Merit not only for work carried out underground, but also, for example, for miners working in open cast mines, processing plants attached to mines, sulphur mines, and also employees of the Mining Rescue Service.

The deputies elected Deputy Lukasz Balcer as the deputy rapporteur.

SZCZECIN REPORTS DROP IN MEAT, MILK PURCHASES

LD180932 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] By 16 February, 4,100 tons of live-weight meat have been purchased in our voivodship. This is 30 percent less than in the same period of last year. The situation in the purchasing of milk is much better. During the same period of time farmers have delivered 6.65 million liters. This is 2.3 percent lower as compared with last year.

FIVE SENTENCED FOR CONTINUED SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES

Legal Aide, Striker

AU171737 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Feb 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Punishments for Infringing Upon Martial Law Regulations"]

[Text] The Warsaw Military District Court has announced that on 5 February at a session in Krakow it dealt with the case of Marian Banas, legal adviser to Solidarity's "Malopolska" region. Banas is accused of having organized two meetings in Krakow, on 15 and 17 December 1981, during which he induced their participants to prepare and distribute leaflets containing false information likely to arouse public unrest. The court found Banas guilty of these deeds and sentenced him to deprivation of freedom for 4 years, loss of civic rights for 2 years and made the sentence publicly known via the mass media.

On 12 February at the Silesian Military District Court, the case against Tadeusz Rybak, an employee of the building transport and equipment enterprise "Transbud" of Nowa Huta, division 3 in Dabrowa Gornicza, was closed. As a member of Solidarity, he did not cease his union activity and on 14 December 1981, on the premises of the militarized enterprise "Transbud", he joined a strike organization. He proclaimed himself chairman of the strike committee, organized mass meetings and then, after the workers had abandoned the strike, he took a number of workers to the "Katowice" steelworkers and joined the sit-in strike which was in progress there.

After finding him guilty, the court sentenced him under summary jurisdiction to deprivation of freedom for 3 and 1/2 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years. The sentence is legally valid.

Three From Tarnowskie Gory

LD172202 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2115 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] A trial of three former employees of the mechanized shaft lining factory in Tarnowskie Gory has ended before the Silesian Military District Court. Marek Skwarczynski, Piotr Szeja, and Leonard Warta have been found guilty of continuing the union activity of Solidarity after the declaration of martial law. They had organized strikes, conducted a poll on its continuation, and edited and signed proclamations, communiques and statements addressed to the management, work force and residents of Tarnowskie Gory. They have been sentenced to 3 and a half years of imprisonment, and additionally the loss of public rights for 2 years.

PAP MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF VOLUNTARY MILITIA

LD181004 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP) -- The 36th anniversary of founding of the Voluntary Reserve Militia Force, ORMO, a paramilitary social organisation assisting state organs in the struggle for ensuring law, order and security, falls on February 21.

By the end of 1981 ORMO had over 370,000 members. Workers made up 55 per cent of the force and peasants more than 31 per cent. PUWP members account for 57 per cent of the force. Persons below the age of forty account for more than a half of the ORMO membership in which the number of women exceeds 27,000.

Over the last few years, notably last year, the number strength of the organisation decreased to some extent but its efficiency is still high. Overall, in 1981 ORMO members carried out nearly 5.5 million assignments, issued 1.2 million reprimands, detained or helped to identify 5,608 offenders, captured 3,136 wanted criminals and more than 123,000 persons guilty of misdemeanours.

The Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak sent a letter to ORMO members to mark the anniversary.

"Difficult situations, as shown by history, release activeness and contribute to consolidation of the most faithful sons of the nation in actions towards preserving national existence, countering anarchy, and standing up to elements hostile to our system. The overwhelming majority of ORMO members responding to the appeal of the Martial Council of National Redemption, have joined very actively in efforts to protect the socialist motherland, and by fulfilling the assigned tasks have demonstrated their dedication and political maturity which deserves the highest praise," the letter said.

REPORTAGE ON RESUMPTION OF MEDIA SERVICES

Fourth Radio Program Resumes

LD140842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Tomorrow, beginning at 0557 and continuing to 0100 at night, it will again be possible to hear the fourth program of Polish radio. It will be taken up with concerts, musical programs, recitals, literary prose, poetry and radio plays. The music will be presented in stereo. From 0630-0730, 1705-1800, on weekdays and from 0805-0900, 1705-1800 on holidays, the fourth program will make its antennae available to programs from regional stations.

Next week in the fourth program we will be hearing such serious music from 0100-1030 as excerpts from operas by Gluck, Beethoven, Weber, Tchaikovsky and Berg. From 1930-2100 a daily section Evening in the Philharmonia is planned. The fourth program will also play about 7 hours of light music, including interesting songs, jazz and instrumental music. For those interested in dance music, a block of such music is planned for Saturday between 2240 and 0100 at night.

TV Channel 2 to Resume 15 Feb

LD122300 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Feb (PAP) -- On February 15, the Polish television channel 2 will resume nationwide broadcasting.

The channel will also resume broadcasting daily half-hour local programmes produced by all of Poland's eight regional television centres.

Karkonosze TV Resumes

LD121642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The television transmitter Karkonosze today renewed transmission of the first television program following a break of two months. During the last two months this program has been transmitted on another channel, which was characterized by somewhat poorer reception.

PRZE KROJ MAGAZINE REAPPEARS ON NEWS STANDS

LD171908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] After a 2 month interval a new issue of PRZE KROJ has appeared on the newsstands. It contains among other things an article by Professor Witold Zakrzewski on the institution of the tribunal of state, and the results of the poll for the 10 most popular actors in Krakow from 1945 to 1981.

WROCLAW ART SCHOOL RESUMES CLASSES 15 FEB

LD151822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Today, after a break of over 2 months, classes resumed in the state higher school of art in Wroclaw. Since morning, meetings between students and deans of all faculties have been taking place. The youth were introduced to the new study regulations and principles of functioning of the establishment in the period of martial law.

TALKS ON RESUMPTION OF LOT FLIGHTS REPORTED

LD132336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The Civil Aviation Central Board announced that talks on the resumption of regular air traffic to and from Poland have been underway for some weeks now and have been partially completed.

LOT has already resumed regular links with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union. Sometimes with reduced frequency flights to other countries whose carriers are not, for the time being, operating regular routes to Poland, are also taking place; to Algeria, Denmark, Egypt, Canada, Libya, Syria, Sweden, Turkey and Italy.

Our airline is engaged in talks with other countries whose carriers have expressed an interest in an early resumption of regular flights to Poland, making resumption of reciprocal operations by LOT dependent on it, with the aim of bringing the operations program more up to date and of setting the date for the resumption of links.

REPORTAGE ON HIJACKING OF LOT PLANE 12 FEB

Lands in West Berlin

LD121320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Polish airlines LOT announced that an AN-24 passenger plane with 19 passengers on board, and flying on a scheduled route from Warsaw to Wroclaw has been hijacked to West Berlin. The plane landed safely at 0851.

Returns to Warsaw

LD122120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Just before 2000, the plane hijacked during the morning to West Berlin landed at Okecie airport [in Warsaw]. The passengers who returned on board the plane are feeling well.

'Remarkable Leniency' Noted

LD142150 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] West Berlin, 14 Feb (PAP) -- The pilot of the IL-24 Polish LOT airliner, Czeslaw Kudlek, who diverted his plane to West Berlin last Friday, and accomplice Andyzej Baruk remain at large. Although a West Berlin examining magistrate issued a warrant of arrest against them on suspicion of deliberate confinement of third persons against their will, yet the execution of this order was suspended. It is doubtless an evidence of remarkable leniency of the West Berlin law enforcement organs towards the perpetrators of a successive rerouting of a Polish aircraft to that city.

Both air pirates have been placed together with their families in an interim camp for resettlers and refugees at Marienfelde.

Personnel Condemn Hijacking

LD162000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The flight personnel of the Polish airlines Lot adopted a resolution at today's meeting, which critically assesses the 12 Feb hijacking of the AN-24 airplane by part of its crew.

In the resolution it is stated that this unprecedented case of air priacy in the history of civil avaiation consitutes a lamentable act of betraying the interests of the state and the nation. A firm protest was made against the fact that the authorities of West Berlin have failed to bring (?any) of the perpetrators of the aircraft hijack to justice.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS PCI STAND ON POLAND

AU161719 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 82 pp 6,7

[Waldemar Kedaj article: "On the Italian Communist Party's (PCI) Stand in Connection with the Situation in Poland" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE STRUGGLE TO CONTINUE THE DETENTE PROCESSES, WHICH HAVE PRODUCED SO MUCH GOOD -- ESPECIALLY ON OUR CONTINENT -- IN THE PAST FEW YEARS HAS NOW ENTERED ITS MOST DRAMATIC PHASE. PEACE IN THE WORLD IS IN DANGER. IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESENT ATTEMPTS TO ATTACK DETENTE AND TO COMMIT THE WORLD TO THE MADNESS OF THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE, IT IS HARD TO OVERESTIMATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FACT THAT THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WHICH REGARD THE NEED FOR PEACE AS PART AND PARCEL OF THEIR HUMANIST MISSION, ARE THAT PART OF THE POLITICALLY DIVIDED GLOBE THAT HAS MOST RESOLUTELY COMMITTED ITSELF TO THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.

The structures of detente, which are a result of the atmosphere of peace, are determined by a number of complicated factors, especially those that include the stability of the developed balance of power, the renunciation of the efforts to achieve one-sided superiority, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, the genuine will to promote dialogue and equal cooperation, and efforts to eliminate and not to fan any kind of tension. This also includes -- at times primarily -- tensions within states, which has an inevitable bearing on international relations as well. This truth has been especially obvious during the past several months of the crisis in Poland, which, as a member of the socialist community, has for many years made a significant contribution to fostering the atmosphere of peaceful cooperation in Europe and the world.

Everyone in the East and the West partakes of the fruits of detente, which is also true of the workers movement in the European capitalist countries and of the communist parties, in the case of which the new international atmosphere and the disappearance of cold war schemes have eliminated many barriers and have provided new prospects and possibilities. This has been made possible through the processes initiated and chiefly advocated by the socialist community led by the Soviet Union -- the main force in the struggle for peace in the world. THAT IS WHY WE ARE SURPRISED AND ASTONISHED BY THE FACT THAT THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PCI -- THE GREAT WEST EUROPEAN PARTY -- HAS NOW TAKEN A STAND THAT UNDERMINES OR OUTRIGHTLY NEGATES THE CRUX OF THE PEACE POLICY FOLLOWED BY THE USSR AND THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND THAT TURNS AGAINST MANY ASPECTS OF THESE COUNTRIES' DOMESTIC SYSTEMS AND AGAINST THE IMPLEMENTED FORMS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION. THAT STAND WAS FORMULATED BY THE PCI LEADERSHIP'S RESOLUTION ISSUED ON 30 DECEMBER 1981 AND BY ENRICO BERLINGUER'S REPORT TO THE PCI PLENUM ON 11 JANUARY 1982.

WE POLISH COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN ESPECIALLY AFFECTED BY THESE STATEMENTS BECAUSE THE RECENT EVENTS IN POLAND WERE THE POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR THE PCI LEADERSHIP'S DELIBERATIONS AND EVALUATIONS OF A VERY GREAT RANGE SINCE THEY NOT ONLY CONCERNED THE ISSUES OF CURRENT POLICIES, BUT ALSO ATTEMPTED TO FORMULATE GENERAL THEORIES. The PCI leadership's resolution calls the decision to introduce martial law in Poland on 13 December 1981 a "military coup" and resolutely condemns it, although this decision was made to prevent a bloody confrontation and to remove the mortal danger threatening a socialist state placed in the center of Europe. That was all that the statement said. IT MADE NO ATTEMPT TO AT LEAST TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE REASONS AND MOTIVES LISTED BY THE POLISH AUTHORITIES AND THE POLISH PARTY TO JUSTIFY THE DECISION THAT HAD BEEN DICTATED BY THE MOST PROFOUND NATIONAL AND STATE INTERESTS AND THAT HAD BEEN A SOVEREIGN POLISH DECISION. THE PCI STAND IS ALL THE MORE STRANGE SINCE DURING THE PREVIOUS SEVERAL MONTHS THE PCI MADE RESOLUTE DEMANDS THAT POLAND'S PROBLEMS SHOULD BE SOLVED BY THE POLES THEMSELVES.

Even the first weeks following the introduction of martial law demonstrated that the measures taken by the Military Council of National Salvation produced tangible and specific results in many spheres of Polish life, that the disorganized, disarrayed and tension-ridden economy began to stabilize itself and that law and order and a sense of security began to assert themselves. Those results would not have been possible to achieve in a social desert, without broad support and without the progressive understanding of the reasons and motives for the decision of 13 December 1981. Nevertheless, at the mid-January PCI plenum the general secretary's report restated the decidedly negative evaluation of the recent events in Poland. What is more, the report stated outright that the PCI's stand of criticism and condemnation was even more severe and drastic than the stand taken by other non-leftwing parties and governments.

A number of the evaluations issued by the PCI leadership causes more than astonishment. At one time the PCI organ published the texts of the speeches made during the closed session of the Solidarity National Commission in Radom. Those speeches showed quite clearly that the Solidarity leadership was irrevocably aiming at confrontation and at taking over power. HOWEVER, TODAY THE PCI LEADERSHIP IS MAINTAINING THAT THE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION WERE NOT AIMED AT RESCUING THE COUNTRY FROM A CIVIL WAR, BUT EXCLUSIVELY AT "HALTING THE PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL." THAT IS WHAT THE PCI LEADERSHIP HAS STATED IN SPITE OF THE UNEQUIVOCAL DECLARATIONS MADE BY THE POLISH AUTHORITIES AND IN SPITE OF THE DAILY FACTS SUPPORTING SUCH DECLARATIONS THAT THERE CAN BE NO RETURN TO THE SITUATION AS IT WAS BEFORE AUGUST 1980, THAT THE PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIALIST RENEWAL MUST CONTINUE AND THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT REFORM WILL BE IMPLEMENTED AS ATTESTED TO BY THE PRESENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECONOMIC REFORM. IN OTHER WORDS, THAT THE MEASURES TAKEN AS OF 13 DECEMBER 1981 WERE NOT AIMED AT HALTING THE PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL, BUT SERVED TO PRESERVE ITS SOCIALIST CHARACTER. Otherwise -- if the plans of the forces hostile to socialism had materialized -- there would have been no renewal but a liquidation of renewal.

However, the PCI leadership seems not to notice those facts. It refused to advance to accept the argument that it was necessary to make the decision in question in order to prevent the worst possible eventuality, and rejects the reasons of state and, what is more, the need to save the socialist system. These are strange words from a communist party to a socialist state. If we were to accept such an assumption then the Polish communists would have to come to terms with the inevitable and disastrous development of events and to wait for that worst possible eventuality and for the cancellation of Poland's treaties and alliances guaranteeing its existence as a state. But such a turn of events would have had incalculable and dangerous consequences for Poland and for Europe's peaceful stability, as stressed by many western statements before and after 13 December 1981. It is worth recalling at this point that the PCI leadership, which in the name of that stability accepted Italy's membership in NATO a long time ago, has often appealed to the Italian masses to show a sense of responsibility and to make sacrifices for the sake of higher national and state interests. It has so appealed to them in the recent past, especially during the dramatic dangers threatening the Italian state, and, after all, it has done it in the case of a bourgeois state.

THE PCI ASSESSMENT DISREGARDS THE STATEMENTS MADE BY THE PZPR AND THE POLISH AUTHORITIES TO THE EFFECT THAT THE STEPS TAKEN ON 13 DECEMBER 1981 WERE NOT AN END IN ITSELF, THAT THEY WERE OF TRANSITORY CHARACTER, AND THAT AN ACCORD AMONG THE WIDEST SOCIAL FORCES STANDING ON THE GROUNDS OF SOCIALISM, AS WELL AS THE PARTY'S COOPERATION WITH THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND THE CHURCH WERE NECESSARY TO BRING THE COUNTRY OUT OF THE CRISIS. THE PZPR IS BEING BURDENED WITH THE MAIN, OR EVEN SOLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PRESENT SITUATION. THE PCI LEADERSHIP CLAIMS THAT THE ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND ENABLED IT TO MAKE SUCH ASSESSMENTS, BUT SUCH AN ANALYSIS WAS ACTUALLY NONEXISTENT. For example, why does the PCI leadership overlook the fact that the PZPR profoundly and self-critically reappraised its policy and drew far-reaching conclusions from the errors committed? Whey does it not mention at all the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress which specified those conclusions and found it necessary to scrutinize once again the causes of the crises that occurred in order to prevent their repetition? Last but not least, why does it not mention the system guarantees, which are being also created today in daily practice, for the democratization of social life in Poland?

Like the other countries building the socialist system, we regard socialism as a living creation still in a state of formation. The PCI leadership does not see that fact, does not want to see it. It handles the developments in Poland as a pretext to prove the thesis, assumed in advance, about the alleged crisis in the worldwide socialist system. While maintaining that, in the socialist countries, "regressive processes are taking place," the PCI leadership in its resolution goes so far as to reach the conclusion that "the state of developing socialism, initiated along with the October Revolution, has exhausted its driving power." It fails once again to note the fact that changes, inspired precisely by the ideas of the great October, are taking place all over the world. The PCI leadership sees the cause of all problems experienced by the socialist countries in the fact that they adopted the "Soviet model" allegedly imposed upon them. It does that notwithstanding the obvious facts and notwithstanding the general principle in accordance with which there is no binding model, either "Soviet" or any other, there are only various experiences, as there are general patterns which must not be disregarded by a Marxist-Leninist party. For example, can one regard the policy, which in the last decade lead Poland to the disastrous debts incurred in capitalist countries and which made our economy actually dependent on the West, as a "Soviet model"?

While bringing forward the argument about the alleged "Soviet model" and about the lack of prospects ahead of the existing socialist societies, the PCI leadership seems to apply at the same time a wrong treatment, because it makes the future of socialism and its new "stage" deependent on the development of socialism in the West. Does it not signify in essence the imposition of some other "model," this time a Western one, which, moreover, still remains in the sphere of theory and has very little to do with practice? Would it be possible today even to dream about such a practice without the existence of the Soviet Union and without the formation of the socialist community which -- and this has also been repeatedly emphasized by the PCI -- has changed the features of the world and is today exerting a decisive influence on the course of its history? It is significant that the present position taken by the leadership aroused also reservations among some PCI members. Armando Cossutta, PCI leadership member, raised objections against the "winding-up vision" of the socialist countries.

THE ALLEGATIONS MADE BY THE PCI LEADERSHIP ABOUT THE INTERFERENCE OF THE USSR AND OTHER WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES IN POLISH DEVELOPMENTS ARE INADMISSIBLE AND AROUSING STRONG OBJECTIONS. SIMILAR INSINUATIONS CAN BE HEARD TODAY FROM IMPERIALIST CIRCLES, FROM WASHINGTON AND THE NATO HEADQUARTERS. COULD NOT COMMUNISTS BE EXPECTED TO BE MORE REALISTIC, CLASS AND FACT-MINDED IN THEIR APPRAISALS, THE MORE SO THAT -- AGAIN -- NOBODY IN THE WEST WAS ABLE TO PRODUCE ANY EVIDENCE OF SUCH AN INTERVENTION? ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE ARE UNDENIABLE PROOFS OF OTHER, THIS TIME REAL ATTEMPTS TO INTERFERE -- THERE ARE THE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND UNPRECEDENTEDLY WIDE ANTI-POLISH PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATO COUNTRIES.

The assessment of foreign policy pursued by the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries, made at the January PCI Central Committee plenum, and the fact that this policy was placed on the same plane with the policy pursued by the NATO countries, must bring about the sharpest protest. The PCI leadership is undermining or disputing various aspects of peaceful policy pursued by the Soviet Union, which liberated Poland and other European nations from the fascist yoke and which is today the bastion of resistance against the imperialist policy of war and military blackmail, including in the question of missiles and of the so-called strategic balance. Does such a position foster the anti-arms aspirations of the wide masses in the West, does it help the peace movements, which are invigorating in the West, in their struggle to free the continent from the nightmare of new nuclear missiles?

STABILIZATION IN POLAND IS CLOSELY COUPLED WITH EQUILIBRIUM IN EUROPE. IT IS IN THE TRUE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE CONTINENT TO BRING OUR COUNTRY OUT OF THE CRISIS, AND THE STEPS TAKEN IN RECENT WEEKS SERVE THIS PURPOSE. WE EXPECT ALL REALISTICALLY MINDED FORCES IN EUROPE AND ALL OVER THE WORLD TO GIVE US SUPPORT IN THIS RESPECT. UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED BY AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALIST CIRCLES AGAINST POLAND AND AGAINST THE WHOLE WORLDWIDE SOCIALISM, WE COUNT PRIMARILY ON THE SOLIDARITY OF COMMUNISTS. WE HAVE RECEIVED EVIDENCE OF IT FROM MOST COMMUNIST PARTIES. THE STAND TAKEN BY THE PCI LEADERSHIP DEVIATES FROM THAT SOLIDARITY LINE. AS IT WAS STATED AT THE RECENT PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, AMONG COMMUNISTS THERE MUST ONLY BE FRANK AND STRAIGHTFORWARD DISCUSSIONS. HOWEVER, IN OUR OPINION, THEY MUST HELP SETTLE THE EXISTING TENSIONS AND PROBLEMS, AND NOT FEED THEM. ONLY THEN WILL THEY SERVE THE COMMON CAUSE OF SOCIALISM, PEACE AND DETENTE IN THE WORLD.

TV DISCUSSES ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE

LD142242 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Feb (PAP) -- Polish television today broadcast a programme analysing the origins of the anti-Polish campaign which has been conducted by the French mass media over the recent weeks. The programme was illustrated by statements delivered by French political, trade union and economic leaders.

The Polish television commentator said that the extent and form of the anti-Polish campaign in the French press, radio and television has surprised the average Pole, all the more so as the Polish-French relations have so far been looked upon as a model of East-West relations.

Member of the French Socialist Party's leadership and chairman of the French-Polish group in the National Assembly, Claude Germont, said that the present situation in Poland and the way it was being solved was important for the French socialists, both from the theoretical and pragmatic point of view. He said next that the so-called Polish case was being used as the bargaining card in discussions and internal haggling of various political groupings.

In turn, secretary of the largest French labour federation, CGT [General Labor Confederation], Pierre Gensous, said that the aim of the unusually fierce anti-Polish campaign was to [word indistinct] socialism in the eyes of public opinion. Above all it is designed to upset the units of the French left, bring about destabilization of the socialist-communist government and woo the electorate to vote for the opposition.

The CGT has supported the process of renewal and democratisation in Poland since August 1980. But, said Pierre Gensous, we have been aware of the existence of anti-socialist elements in that movement. There surely must have also been mistakes committed by other people but in the end the elements (?working for) destabilisation of the socialist system have determined the development of the situation in Poland, concluded the CGT secretary.

TRYBUNA LUDU SCORES RADIO FREE EUROPE ACTIVITY

LD151808 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Two weeks ago, serious street incidents caused by organized groups of mostly young people took place in Gdansk. The date of the incidents coincided with the day of solidarity with Poland announced by President Reagan. Only the naive might believe it was mere coincidence.

Last Saturday in Poznan, attempts were made to disrupt public order. In Warsaw, the monument to Feliks Dzierzynski was pelted with bottles containing petrol. Marian Kuszewski writes about this in TRYBUNA LUDU In an article headlined: Who Will Foot the Bill?

We read further on in TRYBUNA LUDU: Reports from certain localities in the country indicate that leaflets containing antistate material are being distributed. They are not sophisticated, neither in content nor in form. However, as far as these leaflets are concerned, two things draw attention to themselves: the language and content of instruction broadcasts from [Radio] Free Europe, the tone is becoming more and more aggressive.

The authors of the leaflets are no longer satisfied with attempts to call for passiveness at work. They again begin to call for conspiring against the state authorities, they again fan an adventurist atmosphere, to set deadlines for confrontation. Threats are beginning to be made: Death to the Reds, assurances are being given that bloody civil war will ensue.

Who is going to foot the bill, Marian Kuszewski asks in TRYBUNA LUDU.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL AID SITUATION

Western Stance on Debts

LD161244 Warsaw PAP in English 1129 GMT 16 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- In a long article discussing Poland's debts ZYCIE WARSZAWY observed that "as the situation is beginning to stabilise, conditions for restoration of equilibrium emerging and the export of raw materials has begun to develop. Many Western banks have been seen to welcome that process." But it admitted that "under the influence of the hysteria unleashed by the American Government some West European Governments have adopted a wait-and-see posture, contrary to opinions voiced by financial circles in these countries.

"Last year it was much easier to sign an agreement on credit rescheduling with governments which guaranteed these credits than with banks. Now the situation has changed. The banks acknowledge the change but the governments are engaging in all kinds of manoeuvres only to avoid starting negotiations on rescheduling of part of Poland's debt.

"No bank is interested in Poland being formally declared in default on its debts nor, from the economic point of view, are the capitalist governments interested in such a turn of events.

"This is why there is hope that common sense will prevail, obviously enough, our crisis is only temporary, and before long we shall again become a good market and a worthy partner for cooperation.

Not sentiments but cool calculation inspires the hope that negotiations will begin and the parties concerned will sort out even the most difficult matters in their mutual interest," concluded ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

Article on CEMA Aid

LD121552 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Feb (PAP) -- SZTANDAR MLODYCH today published an article analyzing the role of the CMEA in Poland overcoming its present crisis as well as the organization's function in international relations.

"Though the present deep economic crisis can hardly constitute a good invitation to cooperation, Poland receives and can count on effective assistance lent by the countries of the community. The credit of confidence constantly shown to us by partners from the CMEA is doubtless based on the common experience of the past years and on conviction that better times will come for Poles," the daily wrote and stressed that the frequently reiterated determination not to abandon Poland found reflection in the latest Moscow debates of the CMEA Executive Committee.

The daily also observed that the stand adopted by the CMEA formed a practical reply to the political and economic decisions of the United States, the EEC and the extraordinary NATO session taken in response to the introduction of the martial law in Poland.

"The cooperation of the countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, the appraisal of the community's ability to survive, the expected evolution of the East's views remains, due to obvious reasons, in the focus of attention of the West, SZTANDAR MLODYCH said further.

"Most interesting in this context is the conclusion drawn by Western analysts from the developments of the past two months: It was observed that everything that happened after December 13, 1981 in Poland and around Poland serves the consolidation of socialist states."

"The politicizing of international economic relations has already taken place in the past. The CMEA survived the peak of the cold war period resolutely sticking to its principles. Even when seen with the eyes of the opposite side this must arouse respect or at least reflection," SZTANDAR MLODYCH remarked.

"In the face of the West's unyielding stand one must expect the stimulation and rapid development of new areas of cooperation within the CMEA, notably the utilization of idle production potential and employing people who would otherwise face the loss of jobs.

The deepening of the process of integration of the CMEA whose advancement in E.G. the division of labour in production, science and technology has been insufficient when compared to the needs and objective possibilities, is becoming a great chance -- and not only for Poland," the daily concluded.

Ship Supply Obligations Met

LD121514 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb (PAP) -- Poland being one of the main suppliers of ships to the Soviet Union fully completed its contract obligations towards the Soviet Union last year, Oleg Kropotov, director-general of the foreign trade amalgamation "Sudoimport" declared at a news conference here.

Last year Poland exported to the Soviet Union over 226 million roubles worth of seacraft and ship equipment including a passenger ferry, a refrigerated vessel, factory trawlers, factory mother ships and the "Vityaz" research ship built at the Szczecin shipyard which has recently left the Black Sea for a trial voyage as a flagship of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' of research vessels.

In addition Poland supplied the Soviet Union with 27 million roubles worth of ship equipment last year and received nearly 5 million roubles worth of equipment from the Soviet Union.

Oleg Kropotov also said that Polish shipyards will deliver more than 200 vessels of various types to the Soviet Union in the current five-year period (1981-85).

Industrial Aid From USSR

LD151456 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 15 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb (PAP) -- Soviet assistance for Polish industry aimed to enable Poland to continue manufacturing definite products destined for exports is expanding. The purchase of raw materials for these products in capitalist countries is now practically impossible.

The Moscow representation of the Electrim Polish foreign trade enterprise signed the first contract, as part of the Soviet raw materials assistance, on the delivery of special tubes and sheets of stainless steel for heat exchanges for Polish nuclear power plants. Poland specializes in the production of such exchangers as part of the international devision of labour in the CEMA.

Therefore, Soviet supplies will solve production problems stemming from the shortage of such steel brought so far in markets of the hard currency area. The contract provides for the delivery of 175 tons of such special steel elements from the USSR this year, due to which Poland will be able to supply all the interested CEMA countries with the earlier ordered installations for nuclear power plants built by these countries.

Talks are under way on the forms and the scope of the Soviet raw materials assistance to produce communications machine and plant in Poland, which will enable this industry to become considerably independent of imports from the West.

In view of favourable prospects for the intermediate and raw materials supplies and thanks to a concrete assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries, the Electrim company signed a new export contract on the delivery of the next three Penta-Conta telephone exchanges on the sale of 400,000 telephone sets with spare parts to the USSR this year. The new 15-million-rouble worth export deal will ensure full employment for numerous factories in Poland, including the main producers and the cooperating ones.

More Soviet Goods

LD171858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Deliveries of Soviet raw materials and industrial goods to Poland are still in progress. Among the 22,000 tons of imported goods unloaded in the past 24 hours at the Polish State Railway yards in Malaszewice, Biala Podlaska Voivodship, were 9,000 tons of iron ore, 2,500 tons of fuel oils, and approximately one ton cotton.

Also from the Soviet Union we receive many industrial goods, including washing machines, refrigerators and television sets.

COMMUNIQUE ON 1981 SOCIOECONOMIC FULFILLMENT PLAN

AU171032 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 82 p 2

["Communique on the Fulfillment of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1981"]

[Text] The implementation of the 1981 national uniform plan proceeded under conditions of intensified efforts by the masses of working people -- led by party bodies and organizations -- to fulfill the 12th RCP Congress objectives for the 1981-85 5-year plan. Due to the consistent work of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, new achievements were attained in the socioeconomic development of the country. The process of adapting industrial production processes to the new requirements of economic development was accelerated, and efforts were increased to employ technologies contributing to saving energy, better utilizing raw materials, manufacturing products of a better quality, and cutting back imports. The potential of our national economy developed through the commissioning of a considerable number of production facilities.

Following consistent implementation of our party's and state's policies, production achievements permitted an expansion of our commercial exchanges and economic cooperation with other countries. In accordance with the results obtained in material production, progress in 1981 was recorded in raising the people's living standard by increasing incomes derived from labor remuneration and social funds, increased sales of goods and expanded public services.

However, 1981 economic activities were influenced by the aggravation of the world economic crisis and by unfavorable climatic conditions in agriculture. At the same time, it is noteworthy that in spite of international circumstances characterized by instability, inflation and unemployment -- due to which many countries had to restrict their production activities -- in Romania new jobs were created, material production and services developed, and production capacities were expanded and modernized. The results obtained ensured the necessary financial resources for economic development and for social-cultural activities, and permitted a healthy currency circulation.

The consolidation of workers' self-management and self-administration, the implementation of the new economic-financial mechanism and the expansion of the supervisory attributed of the masses of working people contributed to enhancing the creative initiatives of the workers class and of all our people in fulfilling the objectives and tasks envisaged in the socioeconomic development plan of our country for the first year of the 5-year plan.

The major indexes of socioeconomic development for 1981 were the following:

	1981 Achievements	Percentages Compared to 1980
Industrial production - billion lei		
-- Net production value	304.4	104
-- Production goods value	909.2	102.6
Agricultural production - billion lei		
-- Net production value	83.7	97.8
-- Overall production value	179.2	99.1
Total volume of domestic goods		
Transportation - billion tons/km	93.8	98.8
Total investments volume in the national economy - billion lei	208.5	93.3

Total volume of foreign trade - billion lei	332.4	101.2
-- Overall exports - billion lei	167.7	111.3
of which: $ millions	8,274.5	113.5
-- Overall imports - billion lei	164.7	92.6
of which: $ millions	7,970.7	87.4
Retail consumer sales through the socialist trade network - billion lei	223.2	104.3
Public services - billion lei	46.7	107.5
Average number of working personnel - thousands	7,435	101.3
Production expenditures per 1,000 lei Production-goods in the national industry - lei	826.2	99.2
Labor productivity per person (calculated on the basis of net production) - thousand lei		
-- In the national industry	99.4	102.4
-- In construction-assembly	53.8	107.9
National income - billion lei	530.2	102.1
People's cash incomes from the socialist sector - billion lei	297.4	106.3
Real remuneration increases		101
Increases in the overall real incomes of the population		102.2
State budget expenditures for social-cultural activities - billion lei	74.3	104.7

Note: The figures given in the communique are calculated in terms of 1981 prices, while increases are calculated in terms of method [conditii metodologice] and in comparable prices.

The results obtained in the major branches of the national economy in 1981 are the following:

I. Industry

One of the major traits of industrial development was the accentuation of the process of production modernization, more judicious utilization and savings of energy, raw and other materials, structural diversification and improved product quality and technical-economic parameters.

The domestic basis of raw materials expanded through the exploitation and capitalization of new mineral ores -- including poorer grade ores -- and through a better utilization of recoverable and reusable resources from production and consumer processes.

The net production achieved in 1981 totaled 304.4 billion lei, and the production rate was 4 percent higher than in 1980. The industrial production-goods totaled 909.2 billion lei, which meant an increase of over 20 billion lei over the previous year.

Industrial production increases in the major branches were as follows:

	1981 percentages compared to 1980
Overall industry	102.6
Fuel, electrical and thermal energy	100.2
Ferrous metallurgy	104.3
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.8
Machine-building and metal processing	102.3
Chemical industry	104
Construction materials, wood exploitation and processing	101.6
Light industry	105.8
Food industry	99

The production-goods achieved by small-scale industry totaled 62.4 billion lei, 10.4 percent more than in 1980.

The fact that 22 counties recorded increase rates higher than the national average for production goods -- particularly Salaj (20.6 percent),Bistrita-Nasaud (19.8 percent), Tulcea (17.4 percent), Botosani (13.2 percent), Vaslui (11.1 percent), Vrancea (7.2 percent), Neamt (7 percent), Giurgiu and Gorj (6.9 percent) -- permitted new positive changes in the deployment of the production forces throughout the country and a more even level of socioeconomic development among counties.

The extractive and energy-producing industries yielded 37 million tons net coal; over 11.5 million tons crude oil; 29.3 billion cubic meters of methane gas; over 70 billion kwh electrical power. The metallurgical industry produced over 13 million tons steel; close to 9.6 million [no unit given] solid rolled goods, and over 240,000 tons aluminum and aluminum alloys.

The machine-building industry produced important volumes of products, such as: means of automation and computers totaling 8.1 billion lei; products of the fine mechanics and optics industry totaling 8.5 billion lei; metal cutting machine-tools in excess of 8.8 billion lei; technological machines and installations for industry totaling 24.8 billion lei, over 74,000 tractors (including subassemblies and sets of spare parts); 80,100 passenger cars, and electrical and diesel locomotives for trunk lines totaling 855,000 hp. The machine-building industry supplied 80 percent of the equipment required for the investment program.

Crude oil processing was limited to 24.7 million tons; the chemical industry produced 2.64 million tons chemical fertilizer; over 500,000 tons basic macromolecular products; over 205,000 tons artificial and synthetic fibers and yarns; close to 5.2 million tires for cars, tractors and airplanes, and medicines totaling over 4.4 billion lei.

The construction materials and timber industry produced close to 14.75 million tons cement (the equivalent of 80 percent clinker); 77.3 million square meters of glass panes (average thickness 2 mm; wood furniture totaling over 15.3 billion lei; and 10.6 billion square meters of paper, cardboard and cartons.

The consumer industry produced household electrical and appliances totaling 2.6 billion lei; textiles, knitwear and readymade clothes totaling 77.2 billion lei; footwear totaling 11.6 billion lei; 700,000 radio receivers; 500,000 television sets; close to 1.3 million tons slaughterhouse meat and meat products, over 1.2 million tons milk, fresh milk products and cheese; close to 35,000 tons butter; 610,000 tons sugar; over 540,000 tons canned vegetables and fruit; 10.2 million hectoliters of wine and 9.730 million hectoliters beer.

It must also be mentioned that the industrial production plan was not completely fulfilled, and the production of various important items is in arrears. The ministers, centrals and enterprises did not take resolute measures throughout the year to regularly fulfill the plan tasks concerning the item-specified production in accordance with the conditions created and with real potential. One of the factors which contributed to that was unsatisfactory functioning of various technological installations and lines; delayed commissioning and achievement of planned parameters of certain new facilities; failure to fulfill the plan in the extractive and energy-producing industries; excessive consumption of certain raw materials; failure to fulfill production targets for metal in the structures and brands envisaged in the plan. The production of certain ranges was limited to the requirements of domestic consumption and to firm export orders. Noteworthy is the fact that certain economic units did not act in time to make maximum use of raw and other materials, and to begin manufacturing various products with a view to cutting back imports.

Positive results were obtained by industrial enterprises in increasing efficiency and production profitability. In the national industry labor productivity -- calculated on the basis of net production value -- was 2.4 percent higher than in 1980; this factor accounted for about 70 percent of the net production achieved in excess of 1980 levels.

The level of production expenditures for 1,000 lei production-goods in the national industry was lower than in 1980 by 6.2 lei, which accounted for 4.3 billion lei savings for the entire production.

II. Agriculture and Forestry

The agricultural technical-material basis was expanded through the addition of 21,172 tractors, 5,994 beet-harvesting self-propelled combines, potatoe harvesters, sunflower harvesting equipment, and other machines and equipment designed for field or livestock operations. By the end of 1981 the agricultural sector had approximately 155,000 tractors and 45,000 grain-harvesting self-propelled combines. In the course of 1981 some 52,500 hectares of land were irrigated, bringing the overall irrigated land to 2,318,000 million hectares by the end of the year; drainage operations were carried out on 77,200 hectares, and soil erosion operations on 90,000 hectares; socialist agricultural units were allocated over 1.6 million tons chemical fertilizer in active substance, which was 433,000 tons more than in the previous year.

The vegetable production of major crops totaled close to 20 million tons of grain, 5,409,000 tons of sugarbeets, 824,000 tons of sunflower and rape, 268,000 tons of soybeans, 182,000 tons of flax and hemp for fiber, 4,009,000 tons fall potatoes, 3,828,000 tons of field vegetables, 1,347,000 tons of fruit, 1,755,000 tons of grapes. The overall number of livestock throughout agriculture at the beginning of 1982 totaled: 6,340,600 cattle, 11,304,900 pigs and 15,583,300 sheep and goats.

The planned yields of major agricultural products were not achieved due to both unfavorable climatic conditions in 1981, and to deficiencies in the work of various state agricultural enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives concerning the utilization of machinery and labor force, actual operations, optimal plant densities per hectare, development of the fodder production and judicious utilization of fodder plants.

In the forestry sector, reforestation and afforestation work was done on 42,200 hectares, of which 14,000 hectares were planted with special tree species for the production of cellulose wood; out of the total volume of afforestation, 56.4 percent was resinous species. In the area of water management, multipurpose reservoirs with a total volume of 54.4 million cubic meters were commissioned; waterway regulation and shore consolidation operations were carried out on a total length of 418.3 km, and dams were built on a total length of 299.3 km to protect localities and agricultural land against flooding.

III. Transportation and Telecommunications

The sector of general transportation was allocated 129 diesel and electrical locomotives; 2,993 freight cars with an average of 4 axles; motor vehicles and trailers totaling a volume of 56,800 tons; maritime vessels with a total capacity of 216,500 dwt; 6 river-going pusher-tugs, and non self-propelled river vessels with a capacity of 112,000 tons. Some 340 km of electrical railway lines were commissioned, so that by the end of 1981 the total length of such lines reached 2,706 km. Roads were improved and light surface coats were applied on 714 km.

The volume of domestic goods transportation totaled 93.8 billion tons/km, and that of passenger transportation 51.4 billion passengers/km, which was about equal to the 1980 level. At certain times transport activities recorded extensive loading-unloading periods and traffic difficulties, which caused transportation disturbances and failure to attain the planned utilization indexes.

The post and telecommunications sectors developed through the expansion of the interurban automatic telephone system to 18 additional localities, and through the addition of almost 60,000 new automatic telephone lines. The volume of post and telecommunication activities totaled 6.3 billion lei, which was 6.7 percent more than in the previous year.

IV. Investments

The investment program implemented in 1981 ensured further increases in the productive potential of the various branches of the national economy; particular stress was placed on developing the extractive industry and agriculture, on completing and commissioning projects underway.

Overall investments in the economy totaled 208.5 billion lei, and were distributed among the major branches of the national economy as follows:

	1981 Achievements - billion lei -	Percentage out of the total
Total	208.5	100
of which:		
-- Industry	103	49.4
-- Construction	8.5	4.1
-- Agriculture, forestry and water management	36	17.3
-- Scientific research and technological development	1.3	0.6
-- Transportation and telecommunications	22	10.6
-- Trade, public catering, tourism, technical-material supply	4.6	2.2
-- Education, culture, health	3	1.4
-- Housing construction (including bachelor hostels)	23.5	11.3
-- Communal administration	4.4	2.1

In order to expand production facilities and to provide for urban-administration development, larger investment funds than in 1980 were allocated to less developed counties, particularly Buazu, Caras-Severin, Calarasi, Giurgiu, Gorj, Mehedinti, Olt, Teleorman, Tulcea and Vilcea.

Some 500 important industrial facilities were commissioned, especially in basic branches such as electrical energy, extractive and coal industries, chemical and machine-building industries and wood processing, as well as 42 projects designed to develop the agricultural potential, such as land melioration projects, irrigation, livestock breeding and fattening units, and so forth. However, due to unsatisfactory preparatory work for investment projects and to faulty labor organization on building sites, the deadlines for certain production facilities in the extractive, chemical, metallurgical and other industries were exceeded, a fact which affected the fulfillment of the planned production.

V. Scientific Research, Technological Development and Technical Progress

Scientific research, technological development and technical progress made a greater contribution to increasing and updating material production, reducing production costs, increasing profits, cutting back imports and increasing exports, enhancing labor productivity, better utilizing raw and other materials, saving energy, improving quality and diversifying product ranges.

Work began on projects envisaged in special programs, designed particularly to cut back imports; capitalize on new resources of energy; utilize recoverable energy resources; manufacture materials for the electronics and microelectronics industry, for aviation and nuclear plants; utilize certain domestic resources of a poorer quality; increase the recovery factor of crude oil deposits and of off-shore and deep drilling; produce intermediaries for medicines, dyes, lacquers and paint, as well as projects envisaged in special programs according to products and groups of products, particularly in the area of machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering.

Efforts were concentrated on projects of major importance for the national economy, particularly on shortening the research-design-production cycle, linking research and education with production and increasing the economic efficiency of research and technical progress endeavors.

As a result of the manufacture of a larger number of machines, equipment, apparatus and installations, of materials and consumer goods, and of the utilization of a considerable number of new and updated technologies, Romanian scientific research provided over 90 percent of the new products and technologies taken into production.

Another important achievement for the economy was the design and manufacture of 2,580 new and updated types of machines, equipment, apparatus and installations, over 420 new materials are 480 consumer goods, whose value made up about 17 percent of the production-goods manufactured in 1981 in the processing branches of the national industry. The utilization and expansion of over 750 new technologies, applied particularly in the branches of machine-building, electrical engineering and electronics, metallurgy, chemical, extractive and light industries, also contributed to the development and modernization of the economy.

New species of grain, industrial crop, sunflower, vegetable and fruit hybrids were achieved in agriculture; genetical engineering and new livestock breeding systems were used. Land resources and agricultural production are epxected to increase as a result of improved machinery and equipment, and introduction of new specific technologies adapted to each ecological area and each agricultural crop.

In the food industry, the utilization of new technologies and equipment permitted a better capitalization on agricultural raw materials, and the manufacture of products with nutritional qualities in keeping with the requirements of a rational consumer diet.

Basic long-term research in physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, economics, sociopolitical and technical sciences was developed.

Measures continued to standardize construction and products, thus contributing to reducing the number of prototypes and the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and energy.

Although scientific research and technological engineering tasks were practically fulfilled, those concerning capitalization of technical progress were not, and failure to take into production new products, especially in the machine-building industry, caused difficulties in various economic sectors

VI. Foreign Economic Relations

The results obtained in the development of the national economy created conditions for expanding foreign economic exchanges and increasing our country's participation in the international economis flow. Economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all socialist countries was further developed in numerous areas; cooperation with the CEMA member states intensified on the basis of special long-term cooperation programs; economic and scientific-technical relations with developing countries and with other nations of the world, regardless of social system, were expanded and diversified on the basis of the principles of equality, sovereignty and mutual advantage.

In 1981 the volume of foreign trade totaled 332.4 billion lei, i.e. 1.2 percent higher than that of 1980.

Exports totaled 167.7 billion lei, 11.3 percent more than in the previous year; a larger amount of products with a higher degree of processing was exported than in the past. The quantities of machines and wquipment, electrical apparatus, tractors, passenger cars, refrigerators, excavators, chemical products and consumer goods exported were larger than in 1980. For a number of products, exports fell short of production potential due particularly to unfavorable foreign market conditions.

Imports totaled 164.7 billion lei; in the course of 1981 we imported 12.9 million tons crude oil; 15 million tons iron ore; 3.3 million tons matallurgical coking coal; 316,800 tons heavy, medium and light steel sections; 154,500 tons wire rods for pipes; 118,900 tons cotton fibers; 45,800 tons cattle hides, and other products. In order to cut back imports, steps were taken to better utilize domestic resources and to manufacture new materials and types of machinery, apparatus and installations; the value of imports for freely convertible currency was 12.6 percent lower than in 1980, which means a reduction of almost 19 percent in terms of comparable prices.

In accordance with the foreign policy principles promoted by the Romanian state, economic, technical, scientific and other cooperation with other states continued to expand. In 1981 Romania concluded 41 agreements and conventions on trade and economic cooperation, 19 of which were concluded with socialist countries and 21 with developing countires.

In the past year, Romania actively participated in 219 international fairs and exhibitions; similarly, it maintained economic, commercial and economic cooperation relations with 150 states.

As a result of efforts made to increase exports of Romanian goods and services and to limit imports to the absolutely necessary minimum, the commercial balance recorded a surplus of 3 billion lei, a fact which permitted a slight diminution of the foreign debt.

The number of foreign tourists who visited our country totaled 7 million, 3.9 percent more than in 1980.

VII. The People's Standard of Living

The results obtained in productive activities permitted the achievement of a 530.2 billion lei national income, further increases in the people's incomes, and the resources necessary for developing the production forces.

By the end of 1981 the population of the Socialist Republic of Romania totaled 22.4 million inhabitants, 140,000 more than at the end of the previous year; approximately 47 percent of Romania's population lives in municipalities and towns.

The employed population totaled 10.4 million persons, of which 7.4 million are employed in nonagricultural branches of the national economy; in 1981 the average number of working personnel in enterprises and institutions totaled 7,435,000. Some 38 percent of the working personnel were women.

The cash incomes of the population earned in the socialist sector totaled 297.4 billion lei, 6.3 percent more than in 1980. The average nominal remuneration of working personnel was 2,340, lei monthly, 102 lei higher than in the previous year. The index of consumer goods and service tariffs for the entire population was 3.1 percent higher than in 1980. The real remuneration of the working personnel were 1 percent higher than in the previous year.

The cash incomes earned by the peasantry in agricultural production cooperatives and from sales of agricultural produce to socialist units increased by 2.5 percent. Simultaneously with increased work remunerations, the population derived higher revenues from social consumer funds. Social-cultural expenditures financed from the state budget totaled 74.3 billion lei, which came to 3,325 lei per capita, 128 lei more than in 1980.

Pensions for all categories of pensioners totaled 25.8 billion lei, 3.4 percent higher than in the previous year.

The total real incomes of the population, incorporating both work wages and revenues from social consumer funds, were 2.2 percent higher in 1981 than in 1980. The network of commercial and service units expanded, totaling a number of 78,600 commercial units on an area of 8.6 million square meters. Retail sales through socialist trade units totaled 223.2 billion lei, 4.3 percent more than in the previous year.

In accordance with the December 1980 plenum of the RCP Central Committee, in 1981 the difference between increased production and delivery prices for industrial and agricultural products and consumer goods prices was subsidized from the state budget, a fact which involved considerable additional financial strain. Consumer supplies of food products were tailored to requirements for a rational and balanced diet; the total goods stocks were distributed throughout the country judiciously and in accordance with the various categories of people; all manners of waste and superfluous stockpiling were combated. Aside from supplies provided through the socialist trade network, people were able to purchase 10 percent more vegetable and animal farm-food products on peasant markets than in 1980; similarly, people derived important quantities of products as payment in kind from agricultural production cooperatives and from private farming. The range of nonfood consumer goods on sale was diversified: consumer requirements for clothes, footwear, durable goods and household articles and appliances were met. In 1981 the incomes of socialist public service units were 7.5 percent higher than in 1980; greater increases were recorded by units specializing in repairs of household appliances, electrical and electronic equipment and cars, in repairs and maintenance of buildings, and in water supply and housing administration.

Housing conditions continued to improve in 1981 through the construction of 164,200 apartments, of which 153,300 apartments and efficiency flats were built with state funds, and 10,900 with private financing; bachelor hostels totaling 15,208 places were also built. The urban network of water supply was expanded by 590 km, and the sewege network by over 450 km; the fleet of public means of transportation was supplied with 368 vehicles. The second stretch of the Bucharest subway, totaling 9.2 km, was commissioned.

The educational system at all levels expanded in keeping with economic requirements and with the needs of a continuously growing population.

The material basis of the educational system expanded through the construction of 1,849 classrooms, 11,885 places in boarding schools, 6,481 places in school workshops, 64 gymnasiums, as well as new workshops, laboratories and other school facilities totaling an area of 18,194 square meters for the higher educational system, and 7,558 new places in student hostels; 11,751 new places were made available in kindergardens.

In the 1981/1982 school year the number of students totals 5.6 million, i.e. 25 percent of the country's population. Of that, 931,000 are preschool children, 3,285,000 are elementary and medium school pupils, 1,021,000 high school students, 148,000 vocational school students, and 191,000 university students.

In the course of 1981, 326,000 qualified workers trained in vocational, high school, short-term schools and enterprise courses, and 38,600 engineers, economists and other specialized cadres were given jobs in the national economy.

The material basis for raising the people's general level of culture expanded through the commissioning of 6,050 seats in permanent movie houses with regular screens, and 1,921 places in cultural and other clubs. Books and pamphlets totaling 77 million copies were published, and the annual circulation of newspapers and magazines exceeded 1,528,000 issues.

The material and financial efforts made by the state in the area of public health increased; an important number of prophylactic and antiepidemic actions were carried out; by the end of 1981 the health network totaled 41,600 physicians and 133,600 other medical cadres; 2,046,000 persons were sent to spas for rest and treatment. Some 5 hospitals with 2,050 beds, 59 dispensaries and polyclinics were commissioned, as well as 2,865 places in nurseries; by the end of 1981 the number of beds in medical establishments totaled 209,000, which comes to 9.3 beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

The continuous development of the country's productive potential, the reduction of production expenditures, the increased profitability of economic units and thus increases in profits, and the implementation of a strict program of savings in financing objectives and actions envisaged in the plan permitted a budget surplus by the end of the year. By ensuring the necessary balance between people's incomes and consumer and service expenses, the cash flow in 1981 was sound, and deposits at the savings and deposits bank increased, a fact which proved the people's faith in the national currency.

The results obtained in 1981 in the socioeconomic development of the country and in the people's living standard were the outcome of the untiring work done by working people in towns and villages, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and people of other nationalities who are resolutely implementing the party's general policy and the 12th RCP Congress objectives. The achievements attained in socioeconomic development would have been better -- despite the difficult conditions of 1981 -- if all sectors had worked in a spirit of greater responsibility and had exercised permanent and strict supervision of the regular fulfillment of tasks.

In 1982 it is urgently necessary to work to completely fulfill the plan provisions and to recoup the shortfalls of the first year of the 5-year plan, particularly regarding oil, coal, metal, chemical products, machinery and equipment and other basic industrial products, as well as agricultural and export products.

One of the decisive objectives is to fulfill the item-specified production plan in the extractive, energy, metallurgical, chemical, machine-building and other industrial branches, ensuring appropriate functioning of all machines, equipment and installations, improving interplant cooperation and technical-material supplies in accordance with plan provisions, and strengthening order and discipline at all units and on all jobs.

The ministries, centrals and enterprises must take all necessary measures to rationally utilize energy and fuel, raw and other materials, to recover and reutilize them -- that being one of the primary requirements in all work sectors.

The further modernization of agricultural production and the implementation of the programs established for this year for crops and livestock, and in the area of self-supply must constitute the primary concern of all agricultural units and all working people in villages; measures to increase the vegetable and livestock agricultural production will have to be resolutely implemented, so that 1982 can become a year of forceful assertion of the peasantry's resources and of the superiority of our socialist agriculture.

Particular attention will have to be given to tasks in the area of foreign trade, to ensuring the planned, even balance of foreign payments. All export tasks must be completely fulfilled in 1982, and 1981 shortfalls must be recouped through additional exports. Resolute steps will also have to be taken to further cut back imports by ensuring domestic manufacture of various products in the areas of raw materials and energy, parts, subassemblies and components.

All sectors of the national economy must develop on the basis of the most recent achievements of science and technology, of immediate application in production of the results of scientific research, innovations and savings devices; the research sector will have to increase its contribution to resolving the multiple technological problems of modernization and of increasing industrial and agricultural production.

One of the fundamental tasks of all units is to increase economic efficiency to a greater extent; that will permit us to recoup most of the effects of the new prices; resolute steps must be taken to raise labor productivity, to transfer auxiliary and administrative personnel to productive jobs, to strictly implement material and energy consumption norms and regulations, to carry out a strict savings program in the administration of material and financial resources, to reduce production and turnover expenses, and to increase economic profitability.

Optimal fulfillment of the 1982 plan provisions must contribute to further developing the national economy and increasing the national income, and on this basis, to raising the living standard of all our people, and to consistently implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions and guidelines.

[Signed] The Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development; The State Planning Committee; The Central Directorate for Statistics

ANNEX TO STATE COUNCIL REMUNERATIONS DECREE

AU171839 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Feb 82 p 3

[Annex on state children's allowances to the 12 February State Council decree on increases in remunerations, children's allowances and pensions]

[Text] The quotas, income ceilings and number of children in accordance with which the state children's allowances are established are the following:

		Environment Monthly Revenue Ceilings - lei -				
		up to 1,850	1,851- 2,400	2,401- 3,350	2,801- 3,350	3,351- 4,450
For the first child	urban	295	245	200	200	200
	rural	200	150	120	120	120
For the second child	urban	310	255	230	200	200
	rural	230	175	135	120	120
For the third child	urban	350	295	255	230	200
	rural	255	200	175	135	120
For the fourth child	urban	350	295	255	230	200
	rural	255	200	175	135	120
For the fifth child	urban	350	295	255	230	200
	rural	255	200	175	135	120
For the sixth child	urban	380	325	295	255	245
	rural	295	245	200	175	150
For the seventh child	urban	405	350	310	270	255
	rural	310	255	230	190	175
For the eighth child	urban	420	365	325	295	270
	rural	325	270	245	200	190
For the ninth child and additional children	urban	430	380	350	310	295
	rural	350	295	255	230	200

CEAUSESCU GREETS KHAMENE'I ON NATIONAL DAY

AU171841 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 82 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Syyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On the third anniversary of the national holiday of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I have the pleasure of extending to you cordial congratulations and best wishes for the Iranian people's progress and well-being.

I express the conviction that relations of cooperation between Romania and Iran will continue to expand and diversify, for the benefit of both our countries, of strengthening friendship between the Romanian and Iranian peoples and of the cause of peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

DELEGATE ONESCU SPEAKS AT WFTU CONGRESS

AU121001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 12 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Taking the floor at the Tenth World Trade Union Congress in Havana, Cornel Onescu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GURTU], presented the activity of the Romanian trade unions for mobilizing the working people in carrying through the tasks of socio-economic development of the country and the improvement, on this basis, of the living and working conditions. Likewise, the head of the Romania TU [trade union] delegation expressed the position of the Romanian TU [trade union] movement on the major issues of the current international life, the GURTU determination to further contribute actively to the development of the collaboration and understanding within the world trade union movement starting from the common interests of the working people.

LEADERSHIP ROTATION SCHEDULES ESTABLISHED

LD171958 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- The president of the SFRY Presidency this year will be from the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The president of the LCY Central Committee will be from the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and the secretary of the LCY Central Committee will be from Bosnia-Hercegovina. The next president of the SAWPY Federal Conference will be from the Socialist Republic of Croatia; the secretary, whose term of office is 2 years, will be from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. The president of the Conference for the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia will be provided by the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The president of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions will be elected from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The SUBNOR of Yugoslavia president will come from Montenegro. This organization's secretary for the next 2 years will be from Macedonia. The president of the Presidium of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth will be from Serbia. The president of the SFRY Assembly this year will be elected from Bosnia-Hercegovina. The president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy will be from Macedonia.

This election sequence for the presidents and secretaries of the organs and sociopolitical organizations of the federation was adopted today by the Coordination Committee of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference for the implementation of cadre policy in the organs and organizations of the federation, chaired by Marin Cetinic. The committee also approved the sequence of the election of cadres for these positions up to the end of the decade.

The president of the SFRY Presidency next year will be from Croatia and then from Montenegro, Vojvodina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Slovenia. Next year the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia will provide the president of the LCY Central Committee; and then, in the years to come, Kosovo, Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Vojvodina, Macedonia and Croatia. The secretary of the LCY Central Committee is elected for 2 years; in 1984 he will come from Macedonia and then from Serbia and Kosovo. The president of the SAWPY Federal Conference will be elected from Vojvodina next year, and then from Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Serbia and Kosovo. The secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference is elected for a 2 year term of office; in 1984 he will be elected from Bosnia-Hercegovina, 2 years later from Macedonia, and in 1988 from Croatia.

The president of the Conference for the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia is elected for 1 year. Next year she will be from Kosovo, and then from Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, Croatia, Slovenia and Montenegro. The sequence for the election of the president of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions has been set for only 4 years. Next year he will be from Macedonia, and then from Vojvodina and in 1985 from Montenegro. The president of the Presidium of Yugoslav SUBNOR next year will be elected from Slovenia, and during the following years from Kosovo, Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia, Vojvodina and Macedonia. This organization's secretary is elected for 2 years; in 1984 he will be from Bosnia-Hercegovina and then from Kosovo and Croatia.

Next year Montenegro will "give" the president of the SFRY Assembly. During the next years, this function will be "covered" by Vojvodina, Kosovo, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia and Serbia.

The president of the Presidium of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth next year will come from Croatia, and then from Vojvodina, Kosovo, Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina. The sequence for the election of the president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy has been given only for the republics which so far have not been represented. So, next year he will come from Serbia and then from Montenegro. After that, the sequence will be in the alphabetical order of the republics and provinces.

The only observations to the sequence of appointments, which will be discussed at a later date, refer to 1984. Then the president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions, the president of the Presidium of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth and the president of the SFRY Assembly will be from Vojvodina. It was suggested that the sequence elections in 1988 also be reexamined because then Macedonia will provide both the president of the LCY Central Committee and the president of the SFRY Assembly.

Marin Cetinic informed members of the coordination committee that all (?republics and provinces) were in agreement with the proposed candidates for the office of the president of the Federal Executive Council and of the secretaries of the Federal Secretariats for Foreign Affairs, National Defense and Internal Affairs.

It was announced during the session that the SAWPY Federal Conference will lay down preliminary procedures for nominating candidates for memberhsip in the Federal Executive Council.

CSCE DELEGATE GOLOB COMMENTS ON BLOC TENSIONS

LD171740 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) can end in success, provided that it be freed from bloc pressures and clashes, Ignac Golob, assistant Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, stated here today.

The efforts being exerted by the neutral and nonaligned countries at the Madrid meetings do not simply come down to mediation between the two confronted blocs, but are aimed at materializing a positive conception for a further development of the CSCE, Golob said. "This is just a way for overcoming Europe's divisiveness as a precondition for independence, sovereignty and freedom on this continent," the chief Yugoslav delegate said. The only reply to problems in Europe today is a full application of the Helsinki Final Act, the Yugoslav representative said in referring to Yalta being mentioned more and more often. "Yalta and Helsinki simply do not go together," Golob emphasized.

The Yugoslav representative came out in favour of convening a separate conference on strengthening military security and disarmament in Europe, but criticized the stand of the two blocs which more and more attempt to put the convening of a such conference within the context of their mutual rivalry. Pointing out that the draft concluding document presented by the neutral and nonaligned countries has had a very positive reception among all, the chief Yugoslav delegate said, "We expect that those words of praise and appreciation be turned as soon as possible into an intensive effort to adopt the concluding document."

"Without going into reasons for which the question of the crisis in Poland was taken up at this meeting, we consider that it should not become a component part of bloc confrontation and its instrument," Golob said. The debate on a crisis must not touch off a standstill at the Madrid meeting and call in question its successful end and continuity of the CSCE, Golob pointed out. "It would be better if we reiterated the principle of nonintervention and the right of peoples and countries to freely decide their destiny and way of life for themselves," the Yugoslav representative said. "We will further keep joining efforts with other participating states with the aim of consolidating the process of the CSCE on Helsinki's authentic foundations," Golob said, turning to the efforts being made by the neutral and nonaligned countries in Madrid.

POLAND'S RAKOWSKI RECEIVES SFRY AMBASSADOR

LD172200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Ambassador to the People's Republic of Poland Muhidin Begic today called on Vice-Premier and President of the Committee on Socio-Political Questions Mieczyslaw Rakowski, with whom he exchanged views on some aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Rakowski particularly referred to the main directions of activity and priority tasks of Poland's government and social forces towards the normalization of conditions in the country and towards the continuation of the socialist reconstruction process through a social dialogue and national understanding between all the patriotic forces of the Polish society.

SERBIAN LC BODY AIRS CONCERNS OVER KOSOVO

LD171900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- The consequences of the events in Kosovo are very serious, for they have left deep traces in the consciousness of the people, particularly among the young generation, and these traces cannot be eliminated either easily or quickly. This can only be overcome by means of a consistent, persistent and long-term struggle for for Yugoslav socialist community and for equality and self-management.

This was one of the main emphases in the discussion on the tasks in carrying out the LCY action platform on the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and community in Kosovo, held at today's session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium Commission for the Development of Intranational Relations. While the long-term nature and permanence of the tasks in the platform were emphasized, it was also pointed out that the action on overcoming the current situation in Kosovo should not gain overtones of lack of resolve and of the logic of "easy does it," the more so since the situation is still clearly complex, and results in some sectors are still very unsatisfactory.

The truth about the state of intranational relations, as Lazar Vujovic, chairman of the commission, emphasized in his introductory report, should be stated as it is, and these relations, despite certain results, are far from satisfactory. Every attempt by individuals to present the state of intranational relations in a more favorable light than is the case acts as a bad service to the League of Communists and its struggle for correct intranational relations. Such assessments, regardless of the motives of the denial, irritate people and destroy their confidence in the readiness to enter fully and resolutely into the battle to eliminate the causes and consequences which led to such a situation in these relations.

The information media have made an enormous effort in presenting the real situation and so contributed to the League of Communists action, although there are individual examples about which one cannot say the same, Lazar Vujovic said.

The recent incident at the basketball match, which was criticized sharply at today's session of the commission, demonstrates that the situation in Kosovo is very complex and that the enemy is still active on quite a broad front. In this connection, the demand was made that those who take part in the disturbance should be identified and the most forceful and effective measures should be taken against such and similar hostile activity. The level of organization, arrogance and breadth of the hostile attack is out of step with quite mild assessments of "individual, covert forms of action" and "the enemy not resting."

But, as was emphasized in the introductory report and discussion, on the other hand, other types of nationalism are increasingly appearing on the scene, above all Serbian, Hungarian and Muslim nationalism. Serbian nationalism sees the causes of the Kosovo events in the policy of equality of the nations and nationalities and now finds an opportunity to push its thesis about the need to resort to (?restrictions) on national rights and "punishment" of the Albanian nationality, which it equates with Albanian nationalists and irredentists. Petty bourgeois "whisperings" and rumors arise and sow defeatism and doubt about the possibility of normalizing the situation in Kosovo. This imposes the need to strengthen constantly ideopolitical differentiation in the Serbian League of Communists and to keep the front of the ideological struggle against nationalism in one's own environment permanently open.

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo was assessed by the commission as an essential question of the continued realization of national equality in Kosovo, Serbia and more widely. In this connection, the question was raised of what is served by "bidding" in individual commissions on emigration about whether Serbs and Montenegrins are moving out under pressure or whether this is a result of natural movement, when it is quite clear that such mass emigration cannot be a natural process.

Such attitudes and assessments not only dilute activity aimed at ending the emigration, but also contribute directly to an orientation toward emigration, after such assessments people cease to believe that the causes fo the emigration will be eliminated. However, not only pressure lie behind the emigration. Opportunism and laxity by organs of the authorities and other organs in relation to the demands of the Serbs and Montenegrins for protection of their rights and property is a very dangerous phenomenon.

Some attitudes, criteria and a formal-bureaucratic approach to intranational relations objectively produce inequality of Serbs and Montenegrins in some fields. Therefore, as was pointed out, the strict condition of knowledge of the Albanian language even where it is not essential should be reexamined, as should various quotas and their mechanical implementation. This applies above all to employment, faculty registration, students loans and elections to self-management organs.

The permanent solution of the problem of emigration from Kosovo, of course, lies in the general stabilization of circumstances of the province and the realization of the tasks in the platform. This must be approached in a more responsible way in all environments. In this context, it was pointed out that one should not pass lightly over examples of individuals questioning the worthiness of the platform's assessments at meetings of organizations instead of discussing its implementation. In such instances it is the obligation of League of Communists organizations to deal with the ideopolitical orientations of these individuals, for such an attitude on their part is essentially to the advantage of the nationalists and irredentists.

On the economic aspect of stabilizing the situation in Kosovo it was noted that there are increasing numbers of initiatives in economic chambers aimed at linking with the Kosovo economy but the effects, at least as regards agreements concluded on the achievement of (?50) percent of resource funds by means of pooling, are still considerably below expectations. This process should be much more intensive, but it was also noted that it also depends on how the political curcumstances stabilize in Kosovo. Similarly, it can also be said that the stabilization of political circumstances in the province depends on the extent of the process of pooling, so all subjective forces must be more involved in speeding it up.

This also applies to the economic development of three municipalities in Serbia proper -- Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja -- in which a considerable number of members of the Albanian nationality live and which are included among the most underdeveloped municipalities in Serbia. Even outside these municipalities, especially in Belgrade, there are quite a number of Albanians, and the number will probably increase in the future in view of the problems of unemployment. As was said, certain conditions must be created for them, above all educations in the mother tongue and involvement in the sociopolitical life of that environment. It was also suggested that more should be done to develop cooperation between neighboring municipalities in the southern Morava valley region, and in the regions of Nis and Kraljevo, and municipalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. This would, of course, be of advantage in strengthening trust and community and in overcoming the serious consequences of the counterrevolutionary events.

PRISTINA SPORTS CLUB DENOUNCES 14 FEB INCIDENT

AU171606 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Presidium of the Pristina University Basketball Club has noted that undesirable and hostile elements have begun to infiltrate the ranks of spectators, and this was demonstrated at the championship game played on 14 February between the home team and the Jezica Basketball Club of Ljubljana. Having critically and self-critically analyzed this hostile nationalist outburst, the Presidium completely dissociated itself from this outburst that took place in and outside the 25 May sports hall and condemned it as hostile activity stemming from Albanian nationalism. The Presidium also dissociated itself from those supporters who, with their behavior, ruined the reputation of the decent basketball public, the club and the city itself. As was officially announced, following a detailed analysis, the Presidium decided that with greater responsibility, vigilance and organization it will not allow anyone in the future to use sports events for one's own hostile goals.

NEW TRANSPORT AGREEMENT FORMULATED WITH ALBANIA

LD171820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today, Yugoslavia and Albania worded a new agreement on their road goods transport. The agreement contains principles of international transport regulations. Yugoslav and Albanian delegations, after considering the problems of inter-state transport, made provisions for the two countries' competent organs later to agree on lifting road taxes in goods transport on the mutual basis. The two delegations also agreed that passenger traffic between Yugoslavia and Albania should unwind at full reciprocity until otherwise stipulated by a separate bilateral document.

The delegations exchanged views on the construction of a railway line between Albania's town of Skadar and Titograd, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro. Next March the two countries are to fix the beginning and term of the construction of the railway line, it was agreed. The Yugoslav and Albanian delegations suggested that economic and engineering conditions for the maintenance of the Belgrade-Tirana air route should be improved. The competent organs of the two countries should reach the soonest possible accord to this end, they recommended.

UNIVERSITIES REAFFIRM STAND ON TIES WITH TIRANA

AU171423 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 82 p 7

[M. Caric report]

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Feb -- Among the 10 items on the agenda of its session in Sarajevo today, the Presidium of the Community of Yugoslav Universities discussed the question of cooperation of higher school institutions with similar institutions abroad and especially with Tirana University. At its session the Presidium upheld the conclusions adopted on 10 July last year regarding cooperation with Tirana University and noted that the past practice, which has resulted in a number of shortcomings and failures, should continue to be critically reexamined.

Last night, the Commission for International Cooperation of the Community of Universities proposed several conclusions which the Presidium adopted today. First of all, the conclusions once again criticize the one-sided character of cooperation with the Tirana University which resulted in two unacceptable consequences: There was no reciprocity in the exchange of professors and programs and, second, cooperation with other universities in our country was nearly completely neglected. In addition to all that, there was no political preparation for cooperation with Tirana University, with that situation continuing without interruption for several years.

It was concluded that a program of measures involving the participation of all higher school institutions in Yugoslavia should be worked out in an organized and systematic matter. As was pointed out, the measures that the Assembly of the Community of Universities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia should prepare possible by the end of May this year or perhaps by the beginning of the 1982-83 school year have a special importance in this connection. On the other hand the Community of Yugoslav Universities, for its part, has assumed the obligation to work out the platform of cooperation with the Tirana University in accordance with the political principles clearly stated in documents of the LCY Central Committee.

According to the appraisal made by the Presidium of the Community of Universities, the entire action must continue to be completely jointly organized and the past "isolated contacts" between the individual departments of different universities must be incorporated in the future plans. These individual contacts have already produced certain results and, according to what is known now, the Pristina University has requested to be given 98 professors: 52 from Belgrade, 9 from Nis, 22 from Skopje, 9 from Sarajevo, 4 from Zagreb and 2 from Kragujevac.

TETOVO BRAWLERS SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS

AU171146 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Feb 82 p 12

[B. Josifovski report]

[Summary] "Tetovo, 12 Feb -- After a trial lasting 4 days, the criminal bench of the Communal Court of Tetovo this afternoon pronounced sentences on those accused in connection with unpleasant events -- breach of the peace and attack on public security organs while they were performing their official duties. Of the nine accused, four were convicted and five were found not guilty for lack of evidence. The following were sentenced to prison terms: Servet Sulejmani, 29, of the village of Boroje near Tetovo, to 2 years; Nedzep Sulejmani, 29, to 1 year; Murina Arifi, 24, and Naser Jasari, 23, both of Boroje, to 5 months each; while the following were set free: Amet Fetaji, 28; Becir Fetaji, 26; Ilijaz Limani, 35; Durman Ademi, 26; and Bejtula Selimi, 33, all of Boroje."

The incident occurred on 1 January in a Tetovo bar owned by Usein Etemi. The accused were breaking glasses and bottles and causing much damage, and the owner called the militia. Militiamen Ruse Rogoevski and Besim Nesimi arrived and tried to calm the accused, but the men attacked them. In self-defense, militiaman Besim Nesini fired his pistol and wounded Servet Sulejmani, after which calm was restored.

PLANS TO RAISE KOSOVO LIVING STANDARD CITED

LD151958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- The basic target of the middle-term plan of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo for the period to 1985 is an accelerated and stable elevation of the standard of living. This was stated today at the session of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference section for general questions of standard. At the above session it was set forth that plans are to increase the resources for the standard of living in Kosovo at the rate of some 7.3 percent, and for the social standard at the rate of 8.7 percent. Plans are to create jobs in the forthcoming five year period for some fifty eight thousand people in Kosovo. Although the unemployment in the province will thus be considerably alleviated, it will nevertheless continue a serious problem in the province. Some twenty billion dinars (1 U.S. dollar equals 45 dinars) will be allotted over the next five years for noneconomic investments in Kosovo. Some 35 percent of these funds will be used for housing development, 30 percent for education and culture and some 18 percent for health welfare and social security. Plans are that by 1985, 35,000 apartments be built in Kosovo.

SELF-MANAGERS DISCUSS VALUATION OF TYPES OF WORK

LD162318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Kragujevac, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- The delegates to a traditional workers meeting here today called for promotion of the self-management system as the fundamental prerequisite for surmounting the unfavourable economic situation in the country.

Some 1,000 delegates at the 14th annual "Red Banner" meeting of self-managers in Kragujevac, a major industrial centre in the Yuguslav Republic of Serbia, discussed the social and material valuation of productive and creative work.

The message adopted at the end of the two-day meeting notes that productive work is still inadequately valuated and "work in offices" more appreciated.

Hodza Views Issue

LD151600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0703 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- One of the basic prerequisites for success in the struggle for economic stabilization, control of inflation, an even balance of payments and the strengthening of the position of our country in international trade is better social and material evaluation of production and creative work. This was emphasized by Fadilj Hodza in his report at the 14th meeting of the Red Banner self-managers. The meeting is devoted to greater social and material evaluation of production and creative work.

Recalling that the demand for better social evaluation of production work and work in difficult conditions is one of the essential class approaches to the development of a self-mangement socialist society and that Comrade Tito also spoke about this on several occasions, Fadilj Hodza emphasized that we must discuss the causes of such a situation at this meeting. "Apart from setting out the weaknesses in carrying out our social orientations and systemic solutions in organizations of associated labor, we should also discuss the general conditions of economic activity and their effect on the current situation in this sphere," Fadilj Hodza said, adding that in this context special attention must also be devoted at this meeting to adapting education to the demands of production work and the evaluation of work in agriculture.

Fadilj Hodza emphasized that wide-ranging social activity related to a suitable evaluation of production work is already producing positive results in many collectives, and he supported this with facts about a nominal growth in personal incomes last year in material production and nonproduction activities. According to these facts, the majority of personal incomes paid out in material production during this period were 38.9 percent higher than in the previous year, while in nonmaterial production this increase amounted to 35 percent.

Recalling that society's attitude to innovative work and invention must change meaningfully, for they are still viewed as something outside the sphere of labor, Fadilj Hodza emphasized that the promotion of the evaluation of creative work is becoming, in the current socio-economic moment, a reorientation toward involvement in the international division of labor and reliance on one's own efforts, an important condition for further development.

"Unsuitable social evaluation of production work," Fadilj Hodza said," has a disincentive effect on work involvement, and leaves a considerable part of creative forces unaffected, especially qualified workers, innovators, and those who rationalize and organize production. This leads not only to delay in material development, but also to limiting the extent of the development of self-management as the basis of production relations in our soceity.

Fadilj Hodza went on to emphasize that special attention should be paid to the problem of insufficient recognition of work efforts and the achievements of agricultural workers. Although a creator of material wealth, the agricultural worker is frequently someone with whom one speaks across the counter. The peasant still does not have enough influence on the conditions of production and other social affairs, and his presence in the LCY membership is correspondingly low.

Speaking about the need for a reorientation in the policy of education and upbringing in relation to production occupations, Fadilj Hodza pointed to the illogical fact that in a situation of high unemployment among the young there is nevertheless a shortage of 48,000 qualified and highly qualified workers in the construction and metal industries. Future employment of the young, then, lies precisely in their orientation toward production occupations, Fadilj Hodza emphasized.

Speaking about the conditions of acquisition, distribution and use of income, Fadilj Hodza emphasized that this is not done sufficiently to the advantage of better evaluation of production work; rather, it acts in favor of (?distribution), Fadilj Hodza said. Production work is in an unfavorable position in relation to the sphere of transport. The intentions of the law on associated labor are being realized only slowly, as is the income-based integration of all parts of associated labor in reproduction complexes. Along with this, the application of the new system of prices [words indistinct] and so forth. All this leads to [words indistinct] groupings, with unequal conditions of acquisition of income.

Pointing to the need for a redistribution of national income in favor of the material basis of associated labor, Fadilj Hodza emphasized that the delay in overcoming the remains of old relations, on the basis of which a considerable part of income is alienated from the worker in the basic organization of associated labor, is undoubtedly the main cause of our economic difficulties. "State ownership relations are still strong. Group ownership relations find support in them. Associated labor does not have the majority of social accumulation at its disposal; rather, factors outside it have this control," Fadilj Hodza said.

Speaking about possible solutions for a better evaluation of associated labor, Fadilj Hodza presented the view that special attention should be devoted to such changes (?in relations) of primary distribution and the acquisition of income, in order to create the preconditions for more equitable conditions of acquisition of income by all parts of the working class. "The real solution can be found, above all, (?in) linking reproduction wholes... This, of course, assumes more complete effectiveness of the unified Yugoslav market and the elimination of all barriers (economic and political monopolies) which fetter the economically justified confrontation of producers in the market place."

Calling for a more adeqaute evaluation of past work, Fadilj Hodza said that industrial and other production workers are in charge of significant past labor embodied in expensive machines and other means of production. The extent to which the value of this embodied past work becomes one of the criteria for establishing workers' personal income on the basis of past labor, Fadilj Hodza emphasized, will inevitably also lead to a perceptively greater evaluation of the work of production workers in relation to work outside direct production. He also called for a definition as precise as possible of accurate and measurable criteria for establishing the physical and ecological burdening of the worker in the workplace, which will permit objective evaluation of difficult conditions of work and the work environment and the incorporation of these criteria into a system of distribution of personal incomes.

In Fadilj Hodza's view public organs should do much more to contribute to greater social reaffirmation of production work and achievements. "Perhaps it would also be worth thinking about establishing special public recognition for successful writing and the affirmation of our work achievements, just as we do when we distribute various awards and public recognition for literature and other branches of the arts," he said. In this context, Fadilj Hodza called for the setting up of a suitable system of social recognition of production work, on which agreement should be reached among all interested parties in our society. This agreement should encompass all kinds of social awards and recognition, from the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Council of Yugoslavia awards and 1 May awards, to awards from the republics and provinces, economic chambers, other social tributes, and municipal and city awards and tributes.

Finally, Fadilj Hodza said that the evaluation of the results of work and creativity is an integral part of the efforts being made by our society in emphasizing the role of the working man as the subject of decision making in general social work. Every step we can make in this direction will be a valuable contribution to our society's aims for the realization of economic stabilization and the strengthening of self-management, Fadilj Hodza emphasized.

SERBIAN ORGANS CONSIDER INFORMATION POLICY

LD122200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- The work of public organs is closely linked with the whole of the social situation. This was said by Momcilo Baljak, executive secretary of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, in his introductory report at the joint session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, at which topical issues of public information activity and the tasks of the League of Communists and the SAWP are being discussed.

Noting that this discussion is also necessary from the point of view of the precongress debate on how to carry out League of Communists tasks in this sphere, Baljak emphasized that a critical view should encompass all real and potential causes which lead to some negative tendencies in public organs, in which one should reject those critical excuses which conclude from current discussions about the press that it is a matter of the political process in the press and the people who work in it and of placing the press in the dock both for what it is guilty of as well as for what it is not guilty of.

The public information media, Baljak went on, have achieved significant political and democratic gains in recent years. In the great majority of organs, especially in the biggest and most influential, there has never been any question of what is basically important -- the socialist and self-management orientation of editorial policy and the struggle for LCY policy. However, in conditions of a sharpened ideological struggle, attempts are being renewed by various ideological groupings -- bourgeois nationalistic, anarcho-liberalistic, dogmatic and bureaucratic -- to come out onto the public stage and into open activity. These models also contain suitable models of the press and a system of information activity.

In this context Baljak mentioned attempts at resurrecting outdated ideas and views which entail a political demand for state or party control of the press and, and the same time, tendencies which see the press as an independent force, as a force above society which has the role of arbiter in social processes and conflicts.

The representatives of both these tendencies build their real strength on the stagnation of self-management social relations, Baljak emphasized and said, among other things, that in a critical consideration of the activity of public information media there are also those critics of the press who proceed from positions of the bureaucratic isolationism of many of our social institutions, which represents a kind of barrier to the strengthening of comprehensive and objective information activity.

Baljak then noted that recently some severe critical assessments have justifiably been made of the activity of public organs. This includes criticism of political mistakes, omissions and shortcomings in parts of the press, especially in the popular illustrated press. Many current warnings of mistakes and political damage as a result of some articles have been made to individual editorial boards, but have not produced suitable results. There is a lack of specific activity by communists in those criticized organs, and a lack of an analysis of the weaknesses of their own editorial practice, Baljak said, emphasizing that instances of liberalist practices in some editorial boards must be eliminated more resolutely.

Among other things, Baljak made critical reference to polemics which are prohibited from the outset as well as instances when public discussions are started in individual editorial boards without a sufficiently clear editorial standpoint in relation to their political essence. Appearing on the public stage in more recent polemics are those individuals who up to now have frequently come into conflict with LCY policy because of their liberalistic, anarcho-liberalistic and nationalistic orientations, and their statements sometimes have the character of real political provication, Baljak said, emphasizing that one must continue to encourage public discussions as a means of democratic struggle, but one should not allow such an orientation to be compromised by political failures.

In the introductory report it was noted that communists must advocate that responsibility in relation to editing feuilletons in newspapers be changed more essentially. A political criticism was made of the way in which the subject of the Cominform and the years which mark this period of our revolution have been treated in some papers recently. Critical reference was also made to the narrow circle of journalists and public workers who, moving from one newspaper to another, privatize individual columns and through dramatization of the situation and generalization of specific negative phenomena as weaknesses of the whole of society and the system, leave confusion as regards the real motives for raising some questions. Communists in [word indistinct] and youth organs must put more pressure on this kind of radicalism in criticism, Momcilo Baljak's introductory report states, with more recognizable anarcho-liberalist or dogmatic themes, and they must reveal scope for true and constructive social criticism and equality of views based on the criteria of socialist self-management democracy.

Speaking about interrepublican relations in the sphere of information activity, Baljak noted that most organs have a positive orientation of following socioeconomic, political and cultural life in all republics and provinces even more widely and comprehensively, so contributing to the strengthening of unity.

However, Baljak added, we must also refer to some negative phenomena which are the consequence of one-sidedness of editorial policy in individual organs. It is a question of political problems caused by hostile one-sided and sensationalist coverage of events and phenomena in individual environments, relying only on negative examples from social practice. The coverage by certain journals such as DUGA and KNJIZEVNA REC and some other youth newspapers, of some aspects of political life in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina has caused justified political reactions for bias, lack of tolerance and unacceptable linking of individual instances with broader political circumstances in that environment. In part of the Belgrade press some cultural and historical subjects connected with the Socialist Republic of Montenegro have been exaggerated polemically and treated insufficiently objectively in recent months, as have negative phenomena in some work organizations and municipalities in this republic.

Regardless of the motives for raising individual topics and events, the way in which this is done in individual cases has an objectively nationalistic tone, Baljak emphasized, saying that these remarks relate to a small number of items in individual organs, but that it is necessary once again to emphasize that dealing with issues and topics which affect our community requires maximum objectivity and political qualification, responsibility and [word indistinct].

Our orientation is not and cannot be to stop critical and frank writing about phenomena and problems in all our enviornments by these critical remarks. We must equally oppose the limiting of information activity to within republic boundaries, which also exists as a tendency in part of the press, but information about "our" and "other" environments must be based on the same criteria, and that means that it must be objective, comprehensive, well-argued and responsible, Baljak continued. He then mentioned a certain topical one-sidedness in reporting from Kosovo which is mainly based on individual negative instances, and is characterised by coverage by of DUGA, ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, REPORTER and to a lesser extent some other popular newspapers. There is no dispute about whether such coverage is based on true facts, for they mainly are true, but the matter of dispute is the almost exclusive orientation of highlighting only negative examples and so losing sight of the broader social and political context.

In Momcilo Baljak's introductory report emphasis was placed on the need for a broader social debate on the concept of some newspapers. This refers, above all, to ZUM-REPORTER, [name indistinct], INTERVJU and AUTO-SVET, where there is clear confusion of program orientation and editorial policy. The editorial policy of DUGA, ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, OSMICA, and specialized women's and radio and television newspapers, also deserves critical examination.

Baljak spoke about exerting social influence in the information media and the work of League of Communists basic organizations in public organs, emphasizing the topicality of the conclusions of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium in January 1980. On the basis of these conclusions, as well as the discussion at today's session and the conclusion of the LCY Central Committee Presidium session, there will be discussion in League of Communists basic organizations in the information media. Appropriate discussions should also be organized in the context of the socialist alliance, and all this needs to be accompanied by measures aimed at promoting the organization and strengthening the cadre composition of editorial boards.

Milan Vukos, the first speaker in today's debate, asked whether the mere fact of our concerning ourselves so much with the public media is not proof of our having a bad situation in the public media and that, therefore, constant interventions are necessary. Replying to this question in the negative, Vukos stressed that what is at stake is a significant sphere of political work which by its nature must continuously be at the focus of interest of all subjective forces, particularly the League of Communists.

Speaking about the way our information media treat international relations, Aleksandar Bakocevic, the next speaker, stressed that to a significant degree the public media deal successfully or even very successfully with international relations on the basis of our principled attitudes. But, it should be stated that there are also deviations from them, that at times, for the sake of comprehensive information, the criteria of our nonaligned foreign policy are lost.

There is no place in our political system for sensationalist and uncritical writing, whether it applies to our country or any other country. Such an approach has widely affirmed our public media as serious and very informative.

Bakocevic went on to say that the influence exerted by the press and public media was considerably greater than we are even conscious of, not only as media providing information, but also as an ideological factor. Some public opinion polls show that for the majority of the League of Communists members, particularly the younger ones, the information media represent the basic source of ideological knowledge.

It is, therefore, necessary to increase the responsibility of the public media for the ideological content of what is written and, second, since the relationship between ideology, science and society is not automatic or provided once and for all, constant and even greater efforts and contributions by the public media are necessary in order to link creative work and our entire development even more and to make them permeate one another.

Having backed the introductory report, Petar Stambolic stressed that there is nothing for us to change in our principled attitude about the place and role of information media in our self-managing system. This place is specific and is determined by the entire self-management system. But it is obvious that we are dissatisfied with the present situation in the information media and we are, therefore, discussing it at this session. The impression is gained that some of the information media today are calling into question our fundamental orientations. The development of self-management is socioeconomic relations and in the political system is our basic task; every step in this sphere will exert a decisive influence on the development and resolving of other issues, and even of the problem of information which is part of the subjective forces of society in the struggle for self-management. These forces play a significant role in this.

We must make it clear, Stambolic stressed, whether it is a question of sporadic excesses or of a more lasting phenomenon of negative influences and even on (?trends) in our information media. I do not think it is a question of excesses in (?our) public media but of a certain penetration of an ideological orientation unacceptable to us. Ideological problems in our society merely manifest themselves more prominently in the press.

We must proceed from the 11th LCY Congress. With the Constitution and the law on associated labor we have developed and consolidated the foundations of the socioeconomic system. It has also been necessary, in line with the level achieved in the development of self-management, to promote further our political system. This was done at the 11th LCY Congress. We have not oriented ourselves toward self-managing workers' democracy by merely making a choice between a one-party and a multi-party system, that is between a society of burgeois parlimentarism and etatist socialism. The Yugoslav self-managing democracy has evolved from the revolution and from the new production relations, and it is this which determines its class character. It is this which separates it from all other forms of democracy. We cannot leave its development to some kind of haphazard balance of forces and even less to anarcho-liberalist and extremist auctions on other models of democracy which could be introduced in our system. Such models are incompatible with self-managing socioeconomic and political relations.

What is at stake here, it goes without saying, is not that we reject other social systems in advance. We have always acknowledged whatever is progressive in any other system. However, what we need is ideological struggle for the development of self-management, especially since we are witnesses on an intensified activity by petit-bourgeois liberalism and spurious leftwing radicalism. Both these trends are in fact united in disputing the direction of the political system which we have chosen at the 11th LCY Congress. I would remend you here of Edvard Kardelj's thought that [words indistinct] want to "marry" self-management with anarcho-liberalism and see a new society emerge. This is done in particular by those who like to call themselves "leftwing", and yet in essence who do not accept self-managing democracy. I would add that there are also those who would like to graft the etatist-bureaucratic system of socialist on the self-managing system.

We live surrounded by the systems of two ideologies, the bourgeois and etatist, state-socialist.

We are an open and democratic country and, as I have said, we feel the pressure of these ideologies not only from outside but also from inside, because they have their foundations in the vestiges of the old obsolete relations in our country. Of course, anybody in our country who advocates that "Crvena Zastava" or a railway station should become private property or at least some kind of shareholders' companies would look ridiculous.

Likewise, we parted company some time ago with the ideology of state socialism, but we have not parted company in practice with etatism and bureaucratism. What I am saying is nothing new, but we must proceed from this when we are discussing the role of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the ideological field. Ideological struggles on two fronts remains our task.

A year ago attempts emerged in our society to organize forces whose mood is that of opposition to self-management. There also began to be talk about us and them. Remaining true to ourselves we have (?resolutely) opposed this, because what is at stake are anti-self-managing tendencies of one kind or other. But matters are not all that simple -- we must not stop merely at this attitude. The vital question of our further development has been and remains the development of workers' self-managing democracy. To stop at the first point, to stop at protection from methods alien to our system would mean some kind of dogmatism within the framework of the self-management system. The entire system of political relations demands a decisive orientation toward the development of self-management.

A liberalist section has grown in our press; earlier we often settled accounts with it because it is accompanied by other negative phenomena and because this section of the press is not only a question of the press in the strictest sense of the word, Stambolic stressed.

Of course, we are not surprised by the activity of anti-socialist and anti-self-managing forces, because they have their origins, as I have already said, in our internal social development. But what should be said and what we should agree on is that we lack a properly organized ideological struggle and that in this respect we are not as organizationally equipped as we should be.

There are three possible approaches to this problem. One is the dogmatic one which sees the struggle against alien ideologies in abolishing the struggle of opinions, of the necessary democratic dialogue and objective scientific research. The second is that the direct socialist and self-managing democracy demands genuine democracy in which communists fight for the further comprehensive development of self-management. And the third attitude is that of the seventies, which consists in the ideology of the League of Communist being only one among others. In essence this attitude represents a demand for a multiparty system. And now the wave of this ideology is again washing over us.

How have we organized ourselves for the ideological struggle? We have devised programs for schools and text-books; we have created a network of party schools, and this is a good thing. We also founded schools and courses also when we were working underground and during the war; we have set up Marxist centers, but some of them reduce their activity to organizing "round tables" with academic and similar debates. Perhaps this is put too severely. I know some of these centers which have also waged concrete actions -- such as the Marxist center of the Belgrade City League of Communists Committee, for instance -- but I can assert with certainty that these centers, as regards their preoccupations, are not in the maelstrom of topical ideological trends. It has become a practice to meditate and explain instead of to fight and to change.

There should also be discussions on our periodicals.

We have not organized ourselves to use all the possibilities and all the readiness of communists to make their contribution to the ideological struggle.

In the preparations for the congresses we should make an effort toward better organization in this sphere of our struggle in order to achieve greater contact with all creative forces.

By singling out individual events of the past from the entire historical situation and by interpreting them in a one-sided and malicious manner an attempt is made today to diminish the greatness of our revolution and thus serve various forces which do not like our independent path of socialist self-management.

The history of our revolutionary movement is not some kind of myth and has no unrevealed secrets which could trouble the picture of that past. Objective historical research will merely reveal the complex nature of the historical circumstances and the grave struggle which the Communist Party waged. Nor was it an "army of salvation", or a religious sect but a revolutionary organization of the working class. It went boldly into fierce clashes, it suffered defeats, it made mistakes, it learned and it scored victories. The revolution was made by living human beings ready for the greatest sacrifices. Some could not bear it, some hesitated.

The struggle for the defense of the country, of our revolution and freedom in 1948 had epoch-making significance. Its character can under no circumstances be reduced merely to the excesses on Goli Otok [island in Adriatic used by Yugoslav authorities after 1948 to imprison Cominformists], Stambolic stressed. In the cruel struggle against our country and our party any means was good enough and it is precisely this which is deliberately forgotten today by those who in the comfort of freedom philosophize about humanism. Attempts to cast aspersions on 1948 have led to a collusion between Stalinists and bourgeois liberals, both of whom are not really concerned about genuine freedoms. In 1948 we defended our freedom and independence, our revolution, but the further we are removed from that time the clearer it becomes -- we defended socialism.

With his creative personality and work Miroslav Krleza -- to say something about this as well -- belongs to the working class and to our revolution. To exaggerate and abuse the dispute between the party and Krleza in the prewar period does not serve the historical truth but those who are interested, due to the calculations they make today, in presenting the party as dogmatic. And yet it was this party which succeeded in putting an end to hesitation and doubts and to carry out the revolution, which in its revolutionary struggle and policy also succeeded in overcoming some of its own attitudes as well as the dispute on the literary left. What does it mean when a Belgrade paper writes -- I quote -- as regards the revolutionary masses, he clearly and promptly acknowledged the tread of the jackboot. While Krleza was alive he did not allow himself to be abused like this.

Yugoslav statehood today is a vital question for our nations and nationalities. Yugoslavia and Yugoslav statehood today are equally necessary to all of us, to all nations and nationalities, not in order to unify ourselves but to develop all our specific qualities by relying on one another.

Look at the writing about the situation in Montenegro and its institutions, because it seems to me that in this context overtly or covertly the sociohistorical fact that there is a Montenegrin nation today and that it is developing, is being basically negated. Of course, it is not difficult to see in such a writing the tone of Serbian nationalism.

It is necessary for us to clarify certain matters. The League of Communists bears responsibility for the press, radio and television expressing independently and responsibly the League of Communists program and policy. Speaking in specific terms, can the Serbian League of Communists leadership ensure this in the ideopolitical sense? At times one has the impression of inability because the entire action is reduced to talks and assurances about what is necessary; along with this there should be agreed measures in operation and these measures should be felt in practice.

We must raise entirely specifically and seriously the question of responsibility and of consequences for deviating from League of Communists policy. What is the place of the social councils in information media?

What is the work of the League of Communists like in information media, in particular the work of basic League of Communists organizations? Do directors and chiefs and responsible editors have at their disposal the force and the means to ensure the policy of the League of Communists and of the Socialist Alliance? Why was the Socialist Alliance of Serbia, and latterly the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, not ensured the implementation of the law on associated labor in the POLITIKA newspaper organization? Here, too, we encounter certain opportunism which usually defends itself with the already hackneyed phrases about resistance.

There is yet another kind of fairly wide-spread opportunism -- the policy of not raising objections, Stambolic stressed. Some communists do not mind clashing with so-called critics in the extreme left because they allegedly too have Marx as their point of departure. These "Marxists" who read and interpret Marx in their own way incessantly advocate at the same time multiparty democracy and the Stalinist system in the sphere of economic relations and negate the role of the working class. This is an anti-self-managing trend and we must object either to them or to the working class. Those who have an opportunist attitude to this trend have no faith in what we are doing. But there is nothing new in this. As long as there have been critics they have directed their criticism at the League of Communists and at the institutions of the self-managing system with slogans particularly favored by them today, that all this belongs to bureaucracy which should be eliminated. The Yugoslav ultra-left, of course, does not dare to attack self-management quite openly, because it is not popular to attack something which the working class accepts and which it has created, but in its criticism this left essentially attacks the entire self-managing system.

In this ideology we find a mixture of social democracy and Stalinism. Our society cannot function without institutions and it cannot identify itself with bureaucratism, which is still a social phenomenon against which we are struggling. This radicalist criticism is not in the least radical. The untra-left slogans have never yielded anything. The leftist phraeseology advocates a system without institutions and it is clear where that would lead, to anarchist aimlessness, instability and disorganization, which would create the scope for the activity of the rightist, pseudo-liberalist forces and with them also of Stalinist dogmatism and statism. In brief, ultra-leftism represents an integral part of the right-wing forces, as has already been noted several times, and we must reject the old notions of what is left and what is right in our conditions.

In this connection our basic task and our basic weapon in the ideological struggle against all anti-self-management forces and trends are to be found in the further comprehensive development of our socialist self-management and the strengthening of the role of the working class. This will call for intensified efforts on our part and also for better organization in the ideological struggle on both fronts, Petar Stambolic concluded.

The public media, Krcun Dragovic said, must be a social forum for an open confrontation of views and for reporting on initiatives and proposals and not only on the final act of decision-making, in connection with which only introductory speeches are usually reported.

After the well-known counterrevolutionary events we should have more fully, intensively, critically and systematically devoted ourselves to the problem of how to enable the information media in Kosovo to carry out their functions in the complex situation in which we are still struggling against the consequences of thehostile, counterrevolutionary activity, Azem Vlasi said.

He pointed out the numerous shortcomings which burdened the editorial offices and information media in Kosovo. This included bureaucratic pressures from various centers of power, which often limited the creative and freer involvement in the critical examination of specific phenomena and tendencies. Opportunism, a tendency to hide problems and gloss things over and shallow, uncritical and one-sided reporting on the current daily and other social issues also manifested themselves.

Laying stress on actions aimed at overcoming this state of affairs, Vlasi said that recently there have been more and more purposeful commentaries and that a certain improvement has been noted in radio and television and in RILINDJA and other newspapers and periodicals in Kosovo, which have more courageously, openly and deeply come to grips with a number of themes and problems. This is a good beginning for the present.

Speaking about the involvement of the public media since the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, Vlasi stressed that it is this involvement which has enabled the public to find out much more fully and extensively about things which have not been adequately reported for years. However, trends which later manifested themselves led to the other extreme -- from fishing in muddy waters to sensationalist one-sided reporting. This was particularly pronounced and still exists in the so-called review press. This particularly applies to DUGA, ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, ZUM-REPORTER and some other publications. Under the slogan that with reference to Kosovo it is necessary to be open in writing about everything and that nothing should be passed over in silence and so forth, a tendency manifested itself which is not in keeping either with the appraisals made by the League of Communists of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia or with their policies.

If the press is to be genuinely democratic, as a vital factor of social life and a democratic place for the confrontation of views, it must be criticized and must criticize, Spiro Galovio stated among other things.

Only a little more than one-third of the newspapers that circulate in Vojvodina are published in the province. This, according to Ladislav Varga, testifies to the openness of this communication area to other parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the country. It is therefore understandable that working people and citizens in Vojvodina should also show a great interest in the socialization of that part of the press, radio and television which is not produced in Vojvodina, but is to a great extent followed and read in the province.

I do not in the least wish to play down all the negative political consequences resulting from the flood of various articles with antisocialist, nationalist, anti-self-management, dogmatic and so forth contents. If the problem were such that all one had to do was to hold a meeting and agree that this should not go on then things would be quite simple. However, I think that these questions are much more complex and much greater, and if you allow me I should like to say something about these questions, Dragoslav Markovic said.

I think first of all that the state of self-managing relations in the work organizations concerned with information work is unsatisfactory and that the consequences of this state of affairs, which we also feel in other spheres of our life, with regard to information media, are far graver and more serious. I ask you, such a large work organization as POLITIKA has not yet been constituted on the basis of the Constitution and the law on associated labor. This cannot fail to have consequences and result in phenomena about which we are talking here today.

According to Dragutin Maksimovic, the Socialist Alliance must be more aggressive and must have more initiative. It must discuss the events as a whole and in information media. It must discuss and create conditions for the information media to participate in these discussions.

Dobrivoje Vidic said that the press must be free from influences by cliques which exist here and there, free from influences by individuals, in the plain ordinary sense of the word, who want to impose themselves with their attitudes and views and who are demanding something with regard to their function and position from our information media. But the press cannot be free from the social obligation to follow our entire ideological and ideo-political orientation.

At the end of the debate the proposal made by Tihomir Vlaskalic -- and this was also stated in the introductory report -- was adopted not to pass any new special conclusions on information activity. The conclusions adopted by the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee of January 1980 are also today fully topical in their general and specific orientation. This document should be ratified and communists in information media should analyze critically, on the basis of this document and of the debate at the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on 15 December and of today's debate, their practice in implementing the League of Communists attitudes in the sphere of public information.

CROATIA CENSUS FIGURES GIVEN BY NATIONALITY

LD172128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Zagreb, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- The final results of last year's census show that the Yugoslav constituent republic of Croatia has a population of 4,601,469 which is four percent more than ten years ago. As concerns the national composition of the population, it is to be noted that the number of both Croats and Serbs has dropped as compared to the 1971 census. Last year's census shows that there are 3,454,661 Croats in Croatia, which is 1.7 percent less than in 1971, and that there are 531,502 Serbs, i.e. 15.2 percent less than ten years previously.

Asked about their national membership, 379,057 Croatia's citizens declared themselves Yugoslavs, which is nearly 300,000 more than at the time of the previous census. This is, at the same time, the main explanation for the drop in the number of Croats and Serbs in the republic, as recorded in the latest census. The rise in the number of "Yugoslavs," in evidence also in Yugoslavia's other republics, is particularly in evidence in towns, which are nationally diverse in population, it was noted at a press conference held in the Croatian capital of Zagreb today. It was also noted that 16 percent of marriages in Croatia over the past years have been contracted by members of different nationalities.

The Yugoslav nation does not exist under the Yugoslav Constitution. All nations and nationalities in multi-national Yugoslavia are fully equal and have the right to develop their national being and are equally represented in the common federal organs and other structures of authority. Last year's population census has showed a large increase in the number of those who declared themselves "Yugoslavs." Their number in the constituent republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia and Serbia without the provinces and in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina amounts to one million 140 thousand.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SRI LANKA -- Colombo, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka have concluded an agreement on abolishing double taxing in their mutual trade." The agreement was signed by Momcilo Tomic, SFRY assistant federal secretary for finance, and (J.A.R. Felix), general director of the Revenue Department of the Sri Lanka Government, at the conclusion of the 5-day talks between delegations of the two countries which "were held in the spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding." The agreement opens new prospects for developing the economic relations between the two countries. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Feb 82 p 3 AU]